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VOL. XXVII NO. 29 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Bose's Reaction To Mahatma's Statement

"Organised Goondaism" In States

Gandhiji Repeats Charge

APPEAL TO VICEROY AND A WARNING TO SECRETARIAT

Forging Of Whitewashing Communiques Must Be Stopped

WARDHA, Feb. 3.

"I repeat the charge of organised goondaism".

"Wires received by Sardar show that civil resistance are taken to distant places, stripped naked, beaten and left to their own resources"

"If the charges are denied, there should be an impartial inquiry".

The above are some of the points in Mahatma's statement just issued as rejoinder to the Government of India Communique on Rajkot and Jaipur.

APPEAL AND WARNING

Gandhiji concluding appeals to the Viceroy to study the question more deeply and warns the Government against "forging whitewashing communiques in the Delhi Secretariat."

FULL TEXT OF STATEMENT

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the Press in reply to the Government of India Communique:—

"The communiques issued by the Government of India and the Jaipur Government on my statements on Rajkot and Jaipur are remarkable for sins of omission and commission and suppression.

"It was no part of Sardar's duty to publish Thakore Saheb's letter about the composition of the Committee. It was for the Thakore Saheb's convenience that a condition as to the composition of the Committee was embodied in a separate letter. This is a well-known procedure adopted in delicate negotiations. Surely, the Thakore Saheb's understanding of his note, which admits of no double interpretation is wholly irrelevant.

TO PLACATE RESIDENT

"I aver that this understanding is an after-thought discovered to placate the Resident, who was angered that the Thakore Saheb should have dared to deal with a Congressman and give him a note of which he had no advice. Those who know anything of these Residents and States know in what dread the Princes stand of even their secretaries and peons. I write from personal knowledge.

"There is sufficient in the appendices to Sardar's statement on the recrudescence of the struggle to show how the whole trouble is due to the Resident's displeasure.

It is wrong to suggest that the Sardar did not give reasons for his refusal to alter the names of the Committee. A translation of his letter is one of the appendices.

MUSLIMS AND BHAYATS

"When the Thakore Saheb agreed to nominate those whom the Sardar recommended, Mussalmans and Bhayats were before his mind's eye. But it was common cause that all rights would be guaranteed under the Reforms. The proper procedure would have been to lead evidence before the Committee. I suggest that as happens everywhere in India, the Mussalman and Bhayat objection to the personnel of the Committee was engineered after the event.

"I have not asked that the Thakore Saheb should be asked to do this or that. He has no will. His will is pledged to the Resident. The Thakore Saheb once dared to act against his suspected wishes.

He was on the brink of losing his "gadi."

What I have asked is that the Resident should restore the pact and help to honour it. If it is a matter purely of names to piacate interests, I undertake to persuade the Sardar to make the accommodation provided that its other parts are carried out to the full.

RELEVANT FACT OMITTED

But the communique adroitly omits the most relevant fact that the terms of reference too have been altered out of shape. These were agreed to by the Thakore Saheb in Council of which the

(Continued On Page 22 Col. 5)

PALESTINE CONFERENCE

London Talks To Begin On Tuesday And Last For Four Weeks

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. Chamberlain will formally inaugurate the Palestine discussions at Saint Jame's Palace on Tuesday morning.

The British Government will be represented by Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Halifax, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Mr. R. A. Butler.

While Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax will be available for consultation and will also take part in the discussions, the actual conduct of day-to-day talks will be carried on by Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Butler. After the formal opening, a series of separate meetings will be continued without delay, the underlying idea being to keep the Arab and Jew discussions parallel so that each party keeps abreast of the other in the examination of the Palestine problem. The discussions will be full and free and no embargo will be placed on any suggestion that Arabs or Jews may wish to put forward.

It is thought that the talks will last three or four weeks.—Reuter.

A rousing reception was given by the Bar Associations of Delhi to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, [illegible] the Congress Working Committee, when he arrived in Delhi on Monday night on his way to Jaipur to defy the order banning his entry into the State.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was arrested on Thursday evening for defying ban and taken in a police car to Agra the same night and released at Agra yesterday morning.

Rightwing Leaders To Meet At Wardha

Will Take Stock Of Situation Consequent On Bose's Election

BOMBAY: Friday.

Members of the Congress Working Committee, who were signatories to the statement issued on the eve of the Presidential election, appealing for support for Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, it is understood, will be meeting at Wardha shortly, to take stock of the situation consequent on Mr. Subhas Bose's election and to discuss the line of action for the future.

WHAT DECISIONS THEY WILL ARRIVE AT, WILL LARGELY DEPEND UPON THE CLARIFICATION OF HIS ATTITUDE BY MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.

Prominent Congressmen outside the Working Committee who belong to the Right Wing, may also take part in the discussions. It is likely that the deliberations will be held about the middle of this month.

C. P.'s MUSLIM MINISTER

Selection Will Be Made Next Week

BOMBAY, Friday.

The final selection of a Muslim Minister for the Central Provinces Cabinet, it is understood, wil be made during the next week, when the Parliamentary Sub-Committee is expected to meet at Wardha.

It is definite that Mr. M. Y. Shareef, who was in the Khare Cabinet and who had to tender resignation in view of the findings of Sir Manmathanath Mukherji, does not stand a chance of being selected again.

SHAREEF'S SUCCESSOR

The Parliamentary Sub-Committee seems to have been considering for the past few days the claims of other Muslims in the Province for inclusion in the Cabinet. It is understood, Mr. Abdul Rahman, Advocate of the Nagpur High Court, who was returned to the C. P. Assembly on Independent ticket but who is prepared to sign the Congress pledge stands the best chance of being selected.

SHOOTING GALORE IN PALESTINE.

JERUSALEM: Three privates of Leicestershire regiment were wounded when a detachment was fired upon while entering the village of Beitumrin, Samaria. An English tourist, Mr. Hugh Bingham, was found shot in the back and seriously wounded in Musrara district. The High Commissioner announced that an Arab was murdered at Acre yesterday and the bodies of three others were found on the road near Nazareth. There were three cases of shooting and four of sabotage including the derailing of a goods train.

Bent On Entering Jaipur

Bajaj May Fly Or Even Walk On Foot But No 'Getting Released'

AGRA, Feb. 3.

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ IS HAVING A VERY BUSY TIME HERE, CONSULTING FRIENDS AND COLLEAGUES. MESSRS. CHIRANGILAL AGRAWAL AND KAPOORCHANDJI OF PATNA, TWO INFLUENTIAL MEMBERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE BANNED JAIPUR PRAJA MANDAL, ARRIVED HERE LAST NIGHT AND HAD A LONG DISCUSSION WITH SETHJI AT NIGHT AND ALSO THIS MORNING. PANDIT HIRALAL SHASTRI AND PANDIT HARISCHANDRA SHARMA LEFT LAST NIGHT FOR JAIPUR.

In a press interview, Seth Jamnalal replying to questions said that he intended to return to Jaipur [illegible]. Regarding the exact state [illegible] have to consult his [illegible] declared, he did [illegible] people [illegible] released.

Asked how he intended to enter Jaipur territory this time he said "I shall adopt a course that suits me in my mission. I may use any conveyance including an aeroplane or even walk on foot."—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S HEALTH SUFFERS SETBACK

Advised Complete Rest

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Private advices indicate that as a result of the strain of the last fortnight arising out of the situation in Rajkot and Jaipur, Gandhijis health has suffered a setback and his blood pressure has shown signs of increasing.

Gandhiji has been advised a complete rest and it is stated that is why he returned to Shegaon from Bardoli.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

INDIAN DIES IN HOSPITAL

LONDON: Mr. P. T. Venkataswamy from Madras died at Saint Pancras hospital.

DESTROYERS COLLIDE.

MALTA: The destroyers "Griffin" and "Shikari" figured in a collision to-day. "Griffin" sprang a hole and "Shikari" was slightly damaged.

PARIS: The Chamber of Deputies passed without discussion a private motion proclaiming the integrity of the French Empire The motion solemnly declares "the sovereignty of France is indivisible and cannot be handed over, delegated or divided."

ARAB DEFENCE PARTY DELEGATIONS

JERUSALEM: The Arab Defence Party delegation will consist of Suleiman Beytoukan, Mayor of Nablus, Hajadel Alshawa, acting Mayor of Gaza, Fakhri Nashashibi Ragheb Nashashibi and his secretary.

LL. G.'S PREDICTION

LONDON: Mr. Lloyd George addressing a meeting of the Council of Action in London predicted that German and Italian forces would not leave spain until France and Britain had accepted in substance the demands made for them.—Reuter.

'Tragic Step For Me If I Fail....'

To Win Confidence Of India's Greatest Man

No Justification For Split In Congress Ranks

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

"It will always be my aim and object to try and win his confidence for the simple reason that it will be a tragic step for me if I succeed in winning the confidence of other people but fail to win the confidence of India's greatest man".

THIS IS HOW MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, CONGRESS PRESIDENT, REACTED TO GANDHIJI'S STATEMENT ON THE RECENT CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, IN AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WHO TRAVELLED WITH MR. BOSE UP TO BARRACKPORE, ON HIS WAY TO JALPAIGURI TO-NIGHT.

NO SPLIT IN RANKS

Mr. Bose expressed the opinion that there was [illegible] justification for a split within the Congress [illegible] over this issue, and outlining the future policy of the Congress said that while in Parliamentary matters they will try to implement their election pledges and programme with greater speed, in extra-parliamentary sphere they will endeavour to rally all their strength and resources for combating Federation and for pushing on towards "Purna Swaraj".

FULL TEXT OF STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

Following is the full text of Mr. Bose's interview on Gandhiji's statement on recent Congress Presidential election:—

"I have read the statement of Mahatma Gandhi on the recent presidential election with all the attention that it deserves. It grieves me to find that Mahatma Gandhi has taken it as a personal defeat. I would respectfully differ from him on this point. The voters, that is the delegates, were not called upon to vote for or against Mahatma Gandhi. Consequently, the result of the contest does not in my view and in the view of most people affect him personally.

RIGHT V. LEFT.

"Much has been said in the press during the last few days about the Right and the Left wings in the Congress. Several persons have interpreted the result of the election as a victory for the Leftists. The fact is that I placed before the public two main issues, namely, the fight against Federation and free and unfettered choice for the delegates in the matter of choosing their President. These issues must have greatly influenced the voting and over and above these, the personality of the candidates might have had some effect. In the circumstances, I feel that while analysing the significance of the election, we should not draw on our imagination nor should we read into it more than it contains.

WHAT LEFTISTS STOOD FOR.

"Assuming for argument's sake that the result of the election implies a victory of the left, we should stop to consider what the Leftists' programme is. For the immediate future the leftists stand for National unity and un-

(Continued On Page 22 Col. 5)

TOKIO TO CALL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

TOKIO: FEB. 3.

THE POSSIBILITY OF CALLING AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN TOKIO, IN ORDER TO ACQUAINT THIRD POWERS WITH JAPAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE CHINA AFFAIR, WAS MENTIONED BY MR. ARITA IN PARLIAMENT.

The Minister thought, however, that there should be other means also of dispelling such "misunderstanding."

JAPAN PREPARED

Mr. Arita declared that JAPAN WAS READY TO REPEL AN ATTACK FROM THE SOVIETS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

While dealing with the anti-Japanese feeling in the United States, he advised Japanese TO REFRAIN FROM GIVING A NEEDLESS STIMULUS TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION.

JAPANESE SUBMARINE SINKS

The Naval Ministry announces that Submarine 63 collided with another Submarine in the Bungo Straits, while participating in manoeuvres. Submarine 63 sank and rescue work is proceeding.

A Shanghai Message says:—

The Japanese authorities have temporarily closed the Pearl River, because of "military operations".Reuter.

CHINA ORDERS BR. LORRIES

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Reuter understands that the Chinese Government Purchasing Commission is likely in the very near future to sign contracts for 1,300 three-ton and seven-ton lorries payable from the British credit to China of £500,000 sterling agreed upon in December for service on the Burma-Yunan road.

Originally it was reported that the road will not be able to bear more than three-ton lorries, but the work of improvement and strengthening of the road has progressed so well that it should easily carry seven-ton lorries by the time they arrive.—Reuter.

OSLO: Feb. 3.

The Norwegian Parliament unanimously voted half-a-million Cronen to help the European refugees. —Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

Reform Marriage Bureau of Social Reform Association has several worthy gentlemen on its Register. Eligible girls ready for inter-caste or civil or widow marriage or the Girls' Guardians. Write to Rao Bah. Padhye, Kashi Ketan. Matunga, Bombay. (11331).

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately Accountant G.D.A. for up-country office. Reply fully stating experience and salary required apply to Box No. 10494, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: For a Scheduled Bank for opening its Offices in the various Provinces throughout the country in important centres, Agents, Managers, Accountants, Clerks, etc., application forms obtainable from Messrs Ajmera Co., Ajmer. (11346)

Wanted for big Bombay Mill, First Class, Long-experienced Carding Master. Must be fully competent Mechanic to maintain Blow-Room, Cards and Frames in perfect condition. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 11345, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately a fast typist (35—40 words a minute) in the scale of Rs. 50—5\2—90. Only candidates from the Backward Classes who are natives of Bombay need apply to the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Secretariat, Bombay, stating age, qualifications and speed of typing. This will be strictly tested. (10485)

Wanted immediately Storekeeper for upcountry with experience modern methods storekeeping and knowledge of machinery parts reply to Box No. 10473, "Bombay Chronicle" stating experience and salary required.

The School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London) invites applications from University Graduates for a Lectureship in Hindustani (Urdu and Hindi) from 1st October, 1939, on a scale of £300—£25—£400 per annum. The initial salary will be fixed according to qualifications. Applications, which may be accompanied by two testimonials, should state age, qualifications and experience. A form of application may, if desired, be obtained from the Secretary, School of Oriental and African Studies, Vandon Street, London, S.W.1., who should receive all applications not later than 1st April, 1939.

43. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Electrical, mechanical and turbine engineer, immediately available. Long experience as Chief Engineer in mills and power houses. High qualifications and fine references. Box No. 11354, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

A qualified experienced lady doctor can take up maternity and gynaecological cases, also nursing cases. Please write to Dr. Thorshedbanoo, Transvaal Terrace, Grant Road Corner, 3rd Floor, Bombay.

Young energetic Parsee Matriculate wants whole day or part time work. Please write to A. F. Mistry, 627, Parsee Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

52. TO BE LET.

Nepean Sea Road—ground and first floors of Banoo-Grange, with all modern conveniences with garage. Apply owner, top floor. (11351)

To Let for dairymen stalls in Buffaloe Stables. Old Anjirwadi, Mazagaon. Apply Madhavji Hariram at premises. (11350)

To Let Mount Road, Mazagaon, long lease, spacious ground floors admeasuring about 12,000 and 10,000 sq. feet, suitable for factories. Rents moderate Apply Box 11338, "Bombay Chronicle."

To Let—At Cambata Building, Churchgate Reclamation, most uptodate single and double furnished rooms, with excellent attached baths and with well-known Eros food and lodging on attractive terms. Also small and big flats for residence and offices. Situation unrivalled. Apply Manager on the premises. (11355)

To Let "Il Palazzo", a magnificent Bungalow situate at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, with large Drawing, Dining and Reception Rooms, 14 Bed-rooms with bathrooms attached, verndahs all round, 4 Kitchens, ample godown and store rooms, Garage accommodation for 6 cars, stables, 20 Servants quarters, beautiful garden. Rent moderate. Can be let whole or in two parts. Apply Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, Mercantile Bank Building, Fort. (10219)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Hand machinery and accessory complete for opening peppermint factory (boiled sugar goods) for sale. Apply R. Cockman, Kushroo Lodge, Mazagaon. (11353)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents all over India for sale of the "Deccan Times", India's Premier Muslim weekly. Apply to: Manager, 137, Broadway, Madras. (11348)

Chief Agents and Stockists required to push sale of chemically analysed "Indus Pure Ghee" under Government of India "Agmark" seal. For terms apply Box No. 11341, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted respectable Agents and Distributors for high class Hosiery goods. Attractive terms. For complete sample set remit Rs. 5 only as deposit. Write: The G. S. Emporium, Ltd., 47-A., Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. Branch: Cooch Bihar. Factory: Kalighat. (11340)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loan Advanced on Estate, Hundis Loan; Insurance Policy; Ornaments; and on Credits—write or see—Narotamdas Harjiwandas—Bankers; Masjid Bunder Road, Opposite Imperial Bank, No. 272 Bombay, 3. (11349)

Loans advanced quickly to Government, Railways, Mills, Municipal, Tramway employees and others. Businessmen also financed. Low interest. Come and read bonafide certificates, Bombay Loans Finance Corporation, Balaram House, Charni Road Tram Junction, Grant Road. (11352)

373. BEAUTY CULTURE

Chewing imparts Charm. Drink your Dry Fruits (by chewing thoroughly). Hot, salted:—Cashewnuts, Almonds, Pistaseeds ready, "A1 Dry Fruits" Store, next Narotamdas Bhau, Opera House, Bombay. (11344)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, SURAT.

SEALED PERCENTAGE TENDERS ARE INVITED for constructing a School Building worth about Rs. 30,000 in the compound of the Sarvajanik High School for Girls, Balaji Road, Surat, and will be received by the undersigned up to 15th February, 1939. Blank Tender forms with specifications can be had on payment of Rs. 5 on any working day during Office hours. Rs. 250 should be sent with tenders as deposit. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest tender and no reason for acceptance or rejection of the same will be given.

V. K. NIMKAR,
Honorary Secretary,
Sarvajanik Education Society,
Surat.
1st February, 1939. (10477)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913 AND 1936

In the Matter of the BOMBAY ENGINEERING CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
6, Rampart Row, Fort Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company at 6, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on the 17th day of January 1939 the following Special Resolution was passed:—

That the Company be wound up Voluntarily under Section 203 (b) of the Indian Companies Act 1913 amended Act 1936 and Mr. F. Ruttonshaw is appointed as Liquidator with all Powers of the Official Liquidator under Section 179 of the said Act and to wind up Voluntarily the affairs of the Company, After distributing its assets amongst its Creditors.

(SD.) F. RUTTONSHAW
Chairman
(10490)

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

Golden Jubilee Exhibition of Pictures
TOWN HALL

Open daily upto 5th February 1939, from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) Admission fee ANNAS FOUR ONLY. Book of Pictures Rs. 2|-. (10447)

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company, Limited, will be held on Monday, the 20th day of February 1939 at 4-30 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st:—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1938.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

4th.—To sanction the payment of a Bonus to the Company's Staff.

5th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday the 6th to Monday, the 20th February 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th January 1939. (10489)

Public Notices

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Separate applications in the prescribed printed form are invited from British subjects (men and women) who are natives of the Province of Bombay, for the following posts in the UPPER AND THE LOWER DIVISIONS of the Bombay Secretariat Subordinate Service:—

1. *Fifteen posts of Assistants in the Upper Division.*
2. *Thirty posts of clerks in the Lower Division.*
3 (A). *One post of Senior Assistant (Labour Branch).*
3 (B). *One post of Junior Assistant (Labour Branch).*

Appointments are terminable without notice. *Age*:—Not less than 18 and not more than 25 years (28 years in the case of Backward and Intermediate classes, including Muhammadans). Full details regarding qualifications, pay, etc., will be found in Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 2nd or 9th February 1939, or can be obtained on requisition enclosing *a self-addressed envelope* bearing a two-anna postage stamp. Copies of the printed prescribed form of application can be had on payment of annas eight in cash, from the office of the Commission, or by *crossed* Indian Postal Order in favour of the "Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission," which should accompany the requisition for the form *(Payment by money order or postage stamps will not be accepted).* Last date for receipt of applications:—4th *March* 1939. *Any attempt direct or indirect to influence the Secretary or a Member of the Commission will disqualify the candidate.*

10469.

THE WESTERN INDIA RACE HORSE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Western India Race Horse Owners' Association Ltd., will be held at Mr. A. L. J. Talib's Stables Race Course on Thursday the 2nd March, 1939 at 6 p.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive from the Committee the Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1938.
2. To elect the office bearers and members of the Committee for the year 1939-40.

P. D. BOLTON,
GULAMHUSEIN EBRAHIM.
Joint Hony. Secretaries.
2nd February, 1939
11343.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. CHHAGANLAL THAKOREBHAI SITWALLA and his son GUNVANTLAL CHHAGANLAL SITWALLA, a minor by his father and natural guardian the said Chhaganlal Thakorebhai Sitwalla have contracted to sell to our clients the immovable property described in the Schedule hereunder written free from all incumbrances.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, demise, bequest trust, inheritance, possession, charge, incumbrance, lien, easement, partnership or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim or interest not so made known as aforesaid.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground, situated at 1st Bholwada Lane, Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 66 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New No. A3/2265 and New Survey No. part of 1/572 and Cadastral Survey No. 2391 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 5318 and Street No. 8 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or, towards the East by the property of Chintamani Jain Derasar, on or towards the West by the property of Chintamani Jain Derasar, on or towards the North by a Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said 1st Bholwada Lane.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1939.

SHAH & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
10483.

Public Notices

CHICAGO TELEPHONE & RADIO CO., LTD.

(PILOT RADIO)
129, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

beg to announce that owing to heavy pressure on their Telephone line 21406, they have installed an additional Telephone No. 30937 from 1st instant. Our patrons are requested to use this line whenever they get a busy signal on No. 21406 or Vice Versa.

10487.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAMODAR DEVJI and Bai COOVERBAI, widow of Gordhandas alias Gigabhai Damodar, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Executor and Executrix respectively of the last Will and Testament of the deceased Gordhandas alias Gigabhai Damodar have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Pension Tax land or ground (since redeemed) with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 (two hundred and fourteen) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 262, Old Survey No. 111, New Survey No. 8089 and Cadastral Survey No. 2176 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 2269 and Street Nos. 308-310 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Girgaum Road, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Pestonji Bapuji and on or towards the South by Karelwadi.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1939

PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(10488)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of a copy of the last Will and Testament of Bai Ratibai alias Mithavahu widow of Mathuradas Haridas late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant residing at Cutch Mandvi ..... Deceased.

(1.) THA(KKAR) JIVANDAS RAMDAS, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a broker residing at Ratansey Moolji Sanatarium, Holi Chakla, within the Fort, (2.) THA-(KKAR) NARANDAS MULJI TOYA, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, doing business at Calcutta at present temporarily residing in Bombay at 210, Kelewady Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, two of the executors named in the Will of the above-named deceased ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 23rd day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty nine and in the third year of our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 23rd day of January, 1939.
MESSRS. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
10497.

Public Notices

BOOKING AGENTS WANTED

WANTED BOOKING AGENTS at Poona for Booking Passengers for Bombay and Kolhapur. Those having Telephone, Car and Office near the Station preferred.

For Particulars, Apply:—
AIR SERVICES OF INDIA, LTD.,
Brabourne Stadium, Bombay.
(10449)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on the 28th day of January, 1939, under instructions of Dhanji Devji Popatlal Polabhai and Bai Narmadabai, the proving executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Jadhavji Damodar in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree passed in suit No. 790 of 1937 (Gangabai vs. Dhanji Devji and Ors.) on the 12th day of April, 1938, our clients having been declared the highest bidders and purchasers the said Dhanji Devji, Popatlal Polabhai and Bai Narmadabai Bhaktidas have agreed to convey the undermentioned property to our clients

ALL persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and the same shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Maruti Lane, otherwise called Hanuman Lane within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 835 of the Fort Division and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 439, New No. 5467, Old Survey No. 772 and New Survey No. 9185 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'A Ward No. 2457 and Street No. 11 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Ruttonji Pestonji Wadia, partly by the property of Nowroji Nusserwanji Kaka and partly by the property of Jamsedji Cooverji Ghadially and on or towards the West by the property of Edalji Mancherji Ghadially, on or towards the North by the Hanuman of Maruti Lane and on or towards the South by a Hindu Temple.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1939.

POPATLAL & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
10498.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 226 of 1921.

BAYABAI, daughter of Kazi Abdul Karim Porebundri and another ....Plaintiffs.

VS.

KAZI NOOR MAHOMED KAZI ABDUL KARIM POREBUN DRI .....Defendant.

and

The Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Defendant and Others..... Representative of the Judgment Debtor the Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated 28th October, 1938, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of the defendant and the Representatives of the defendant abovenamed in the property of land with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Duncan Road, Bombay, under Cadastral Survey No. 3767 of the Bhuleshwar Division, Municipal C Ward No. 7420 and Street No. 196-198 and admeasuring 114 square yards or thereabouts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 25th day of February, 1939, lodge in my office affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 25th day of January 1939.

E. G. KHAIRAJ.
Commissioner.
(10491)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that IBRAHIM ESUFALLI has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right title interest claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Lentin Chambers Dalal Street Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of Bhandarwada Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 230-7/9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 576-576, New Nos. 6228-6229, Old Survey No. 542-540, New Survey No. 2541 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 368 under Mandvi Division and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 1979 formerly under Bhandari and Samuel Street Nos. 32-34 and 23-25 and now under Street Nos. 74-76-78, Bhandarwada Cross Street and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the house of Hansraj Morarji, on or towards the East by the house of Hansraj Morarji, on or towards the South by the said Bhandari Street and on or towards the West by Bhandarwada Cross Street, and which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1939.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
10499.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Summary Suit No. 2082 of 1938

Messrs. HABIB RAVJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Bhimpura, Dongri, without the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. N. C. BHESANIA & CO., a firm, carrying on business at 73, New Bardan Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Defendants.

To,
Mr. DOOSABHOY NUSSERWANJI CURSETJI BHESANIA,
the Sole proprietor of the defendant firm abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against the defendants for recovery of the sum of Rs. 2,500|- together with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the 23rd day of February, 1938, till judgment, for costs and further interest on judgment. You are hereby summoned to cause an appearance to be entered by you within 10 days from the service hereof in default whereof the Plaintiffs will be entitled at any time after expiration of such 10 days to a decree for their claim and costs.

If you cause your appearance to be entered by you, the plaintiffs will serve upon you a summons for judgment, at the hearing of which you will be entitled to ask the Court for leave to defend, which leave may be obtained if you satisfy the Court by an affidavit or otherwise that there is defence to the suit or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to defend the suit.

WITNESS SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay this 22nd day of December, 1938.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. NAGINDAS HOOSEINALLY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
10481.

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Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 844 of 1938.

VIRJI PERAJ and others ..... Plaintiffs.

VS.

BAI KESARBAI ..... Defendant.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the property bearing Nos. 64, 68, 70, 72 on the side of Darlasthan Street and Nos. 82 and 87 on the side of D'Souza Street Bombay known as Keshavji Damji Building. Offers should be submitted to the undersigned in sealed covers by the 21st February, 1939.

Further particulars can be had from the office of the undersigned

B. K. DESAI,
Court Receiver.

Maneckjee Wadia Building.
125, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Dated 21st January, 1939.

(10386).

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHUNAM KILN ROAD NOW KNOWN AS TARA TEMPLE LANE.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Purshotum Shamji Ambawalla and with the consent of the Mortgagees Messrs. Premji Goculdas Hamlai & Dhanidasji Guru Shri Sukhlaldasji surviving Trustees of the Trust Fund of the Pranami Khijda Mandir at Jamnagar, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 15th February 1939, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) ON SITE the right, title and interest of the Insolvent abovenamed and of the said Mortgagees in the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY

All that piece of Foras land (now redeemed) together with the building standing thereon situate at Chunam Kiln Road now known as Tara Temple Lane, admeasuring about 355 sq. yards, and bearing Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 75, New No. M|13572, Old Survey No. 186, New Survey No. IH|7396, Cadastral Survey No. 1166, Girgaum Division and Municipal D. Ward No. 1899(8), Old Street No. 2 G and New Street No. 1-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Attorneys for the vendor, at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, RIFLES, GUNS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, CARTRIDGES Etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Wearing Apparel, Clothing, Wines and Spirit; Perfumed spirit, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Wireless Goods, Seeds, Cigarette lighters, etc., etc.

In accordance with section 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay Messrs. Menesse & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 10th, February 1939 at the above mentioned time at the New Customs House, Bellard Road, the above mentioned unclaimed and confiscated goods belonging to the Government Customs Department.

MENESSE & CO.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, opp. Messrs Hyland Co., of complete bungalow furniture, Godrej 42 inches and Chubb 40 inches Safes, Godrej steel Cabinet, Schiedmayer and Scohno Piano, Bronze Figures, singer machine, Zunda Cabinet, H.M.V. Gramophone, Remington typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Adler Portable typewriter, Rajvanshi Zula, Harmoniums, Dining table and chairs, etc.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chicoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 50
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers) *	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

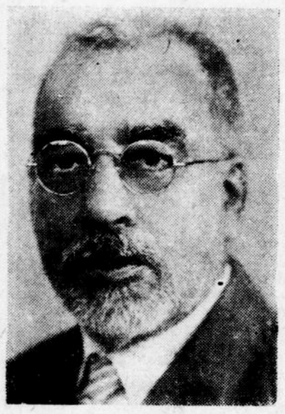
Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 11-45 a.m.



Mr. D. Doulatram the newly appointed Hindu Minister of Sind.

NEW EMPIRE

DAILY: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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GANDHIJI MEETS SCHOOL STUDENTS

"New Era" Boys Asked To Use Village Products

BOMBAY, Friday.

About a hundred children of the New Era School went on a short excursion to Bardoli specially with a purpose of having an interview with Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji saw them at 2 p.m. on Sunday the 29th instant. He came down with his characteristic smile and greeted the children in his humorous style cutting a joke here and there which made the awe-stricken children feel quite at home.

Gandhiji then proceeded to answer the questions which had been handed over to him in advance. The time at his disposal was very short and so the students had restricted themselves to only three questions, which practically covered their place in the fight for India's freedom.

The first question was 'What can we city children do for the villages?" Gandhiji answered this in his peculiar style saying that city children could do a lot for the villages. They could lead a simple life like the villagers. They could use things made by the villagers in preference to ones made by factories in cities. The Babul tooth stick, for example, could be used by the children in place of tooth powders and tooth brushes. The city children could go to the villages and help the villagers by doing scavenging work for them, thus teaching them how to keep their surroundings clean and sanitary. This was the least the children could do by way of helping the villagers

WHAT ABOUT STRIKES.

The second question was, "we are every now and then pressed by certain section of Bombay students to go on a strike on so-called national days. What should we do in respect of these strikes?"

Gandhiji's answer to this question was very emphatic. He said: you must flatly refuse to go on strike. Your only duty is to study. If you study properly, you will be able in the future to place the fruits of your study at the service of the nation. Discipline is the first essential in a student's life. You can go on a strike only when your teachers ask you to do so. But not otherwise. You won't be able to learn anything from teachers by whom you don't wish to be guided. If other students coerce you for strikes and if you submit meekly, I do not know what knowledge you are capable of achieving from your school. You must have the courage to resist all attempts at such coercions."

The third question was, What part can we take in India's fight for complete Independence?" Gandhiji, replying, said, "This is a very serious question, but for me it is very simple as far as you are concerned. I told the country long ago that the Charkha will bring us complete Independence. I repeat the same to you. My faith in the Charkha is getting stronger and stronger. If only you ply the Charkha for a fraction of time every day, you will be doing signal service to the fight for India's freedom. The Charkha will give you yarn, which will give you in its turn your own clothing. I don't know how many of you wear khadi. But if you take to spinning and khadi, you have also to observe its implications. You then naturally have to satisfy yourself with swadeshi things. This means a simple mode of life. All this will follow if only you take to the Charkha."

The interview ended and the New Era school party went to Varad to witness the peasants' celebrations in connection with the return of their confiscated lands. Gandhiji addressed the mammoth meeting there. The children attended the evening prayers in the Swaraj Ashram and left Bardoli on Sunday night.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3-2-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.005 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.8 degrees 0.4 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 66.6 degrees 0.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 127 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-2-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 3.

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st Nov	Difference to Normal
Agra	*75	43	—	0.7	—0.3
Ahmedabad	89	61	—	...	—0.2
Ajmer	75	46	—	...	—0.8
Ahmednagar	89	56	—	...	—1.3
Allahabad	76	52	—	0.8	—0.6
Benares	78	50	—	0.8	—0.5
BOMBAY	82	67	—	1.1	+0.6
Bangalore	84	60	—	0.7	—3.0
Baroda	88	55	—	...	
Bijapur	90	67	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	85	54	—	...	—0.3
Calcutta	84	57	—	0.1	—1.1
Cawnpore	77	48	—	0.7	—0.5
Colombo	88	67	—	18.3	—6.2
Cheerapunji	64	46	—	3.7	—0.5
Cochin	88	73	—	6.7	—2.3
Delhi	73	45	—	...	—1.6
Dehra I. Khan	—	—	—	—	—
Hyderabad (Dn.)	91	62	—	...	—1.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	82	55	—	...	—0.4
Indore	84	51	—	..	—0.9
Jaipur	76	44	—	...	—0.8
Karachi	79	60	—	0.2	—0.5
Lucknow	77	46	—	0.6	—0.7
Lahore	73	38	—	0.3	—1.2
Mysore	87	65	—	1.0	—2.1
Madras	84	67	—	3.2	—18.3
Mussoorie	52	39	—	2.0	—2.9
Mahableshwar	76	57	—	1.3	—0.6
Mount Abu	68	49	—	...	—0.6
Mandalay	83	50	—	4.1	+1.6
Nagpur	90	64	—	0.1	—1.7
Patna	78	51	—	0.1	—0.9
Peshawar	74	36	—	1.5	—1.1
Poona	90	54	—	0.3	—0.9
Rawalpindi	71	34	—	2.0	—2.1
Rangoon	90	67	—	10.1	+6.7
Rajkot	85	50	—	...	—0.3
Srinagar	48	26	—	3.7	—1.3
Sholapur	92	62	—	...	—1.7
Simla	56	41	—	1.8	—2.8
Surat	89	60	—	...	—0.3
Trichinopoly	89	67	—	4.5	—4.4
Vizagapatam	82	70	—	12.1	+7.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

DRY WEATHER IN INDIA

POONA, Feb 3

The weather has been dry except for threequarters of an inch rain at Pendra. The western disturbance is approaching the North West Frontier

Forecast.—until the evening of the four:—A few showers in the North West Frontier, and in and around East Central Provinces.—A.P

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BHABI

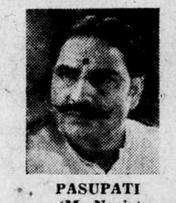
BIMLA (Maya Devi

BELA (Meera)

ANUPAM (Rama Shukul)

RENU (Renuka Devi)

BENOY BABU (V. H. Desai)



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DINBANDHU (P. F. Pithawala)

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31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-0 to 10-0 A.M. and 12-0 Noon to 2-45 P.M. As In Delhi 1.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
61.8 metres (4,880 kc/s)
6-0 to 11-0 P.M. As in Delhi 2.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
8-0 A.M. Mukerjee and His Music Makers: Lachari Todi 8-10 Ghulam Sabir 8-35 Shirinbai 9-10 Asad Ali Khan 9-30 Afzal Husain 9-40 Shirinbai.
12-0 Noon Woman's World 12-10 P.M Badmizaj Biwi: A talk by Begam Abid Husain. 12-22 Latest, Film Hits 12-30 Listeners' Letters 12-40 Larkion Ke Liye Japan Ki Aur Sair, by Qamar Jahan Jafar Ali 12-50 Household Hints 1-0 Listener's Request from Abbottabad 1-14 Tit-Bit-Hits 2-0 School Broadcast 6-10 Afzal Husain chestra: Ghara 6-40 Asad Ali Khan 7-0 For Villagers 8-0 Two Chazails of Jalil 8-15 History in Making by Prof. Mohammad Mujib 8-30 Ghulam Sabir 8-45 Ustad Bundu Khan: Adana 9-0 Shrinbai 9-50 Ustad Bundu Khan 10-0 National Ideologies by F. Davenport 10-15 Dil Ki Pias by Agha Hashr Kashmiri.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
8-0 to 10-0 A.M. and 12-0 Noon to 2-45 P.M. As In Delhi I.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6-0 P.M. As In Delhi I 6-10 Ghulam Sabir 6-35 Sneha Chowdhry Tumbhare karan sab sukh chhora 6-50 Sitar Recital: Multani 7-0 Asad Ali Khan 7-30 Ustad Bundu Khan: Hem 7-45 Shirinbai 8-0 to 9-45 As in Delhi I 9-50 VUD Trio 10-0 As In Delhi I 10-15 Indo-European Orchestra 10-30 Ruth Kavanagh: Soprano 10-45 VUD Trio.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)
8-0 to 10-0 A.M. and 12-0 Noon to 2-45 P.M. As in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-00 P.M. to 11-00 Programme as in Delhi II.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
12-30 P.M. Records 1-17 Dance Music 1-30 Bhagvat-Geeta 2-2 Folk Songs 5-0 For Countryside 6-0 Suresh Mazumdar Bhatiali and Folk-song 6-20 Gouriprosad Bhattacharya 6-40 Angurbala 7-0 Abdul Razak Khan 7-20 Rajputra 8-5 Current Events (Bengali) by N. C. Chowdhury 9-10 Queenie Wood: Soprano 9-25 Interlude 9-30 Sports Edition by Bertie Meyer 9-45 Night with Jack Hylton.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 to 9-5 As In Calcutta 1.
9-5 Kandarasur 9-45 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
5-0 P.M. P. V. Subramania Iyer of Puthucode: Vocalist 6-30 Rukmini—Krishna (Tamil) 7-15 Verse and Worse in Telugu Poetry. 3 7-30 Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavatar: Vocalist 9-20 Homesick In Heaven, 3 The Student: A talk by Manorama Anand Rao 9-35 Orchestral Session 9-45 Therese Platel 10-0 Jimmie Rogers: Vocal 10-18 Thomas Lazard: Banjo 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5-0 P.M. Tamil Spirituals 5-30 to 6-0 As in Madras 1 6-0 Bhajan By Air Artists 6-10 Poultry Farming Housing: (Tamil) 6-20 Kamba Ramayanam 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1 9-35 A. Narayana Iyengar Veena.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)
5-0 P.M. With villagers 6-0 Instrumental Interludes 6-10 Naz Begam 6130 Mohd. Yaqub 6-50 Khyber Orchestra: Ban ki Chirya 6-55 Naz Begam 7-15 Qadir, Dilbar and Ummat Violin, Piano and Tabla 7-25 Mohd. Yaqub Ghazal Geet 7-45 Dark Doings Plunder and Arson by A. H. Niazi 8-0 Naz Begam Ghazal Bala Mohan raha na jae 8-20 Amateur Attempts 8-55 Dari Dari Hai Matwari 9-5 Mohd. Yaqub Punjabi Folk-song 9-45 Nakam-I-Arzu play by H. R. Khan Orakzai.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1086 kc/s)
Orchestral Interludes 6-10 Roshan 6-0 In Orchestral Interludes 6-10 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar (Amateur) 6-30 For Countryside 7-15 Bashir Begam 7-35 Surbahar Recital. By Siraj Ahmad 7-45 Panchhi-Ka-Rag. By (Relayed from Delhi) 8-30 Sangeal Music 8-15 History in Making (Relayed from Delhi) 8-30 Snap-Ki-Chhatri (Hindustani)) 9-0 Bashir Begam 9-45 Recorded Interlude 9-50 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar 10-10 Airvoice Orchestra Naghma 10-20 Bashir Begam 10-40 Mixed Melodies.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
5-30 P.M. Rasheed Ahmad Khan of Cawnpore 5-55 Kumari Malati Sane 6-15 Akhtaribai Faizabadi 6-30 For Children 7-0 Rasheed Ahmad Khan 7-10 Thumris 7-45 Akhtaribai Faizabadi Ghazals 8-0 Development of Civil Aviation (Hindustani) by Qazi Khurshed Ahmed 8-15 Sons of Soil (Hindustani) 8-25 Kumari Malati Sane 8-45 Rasheed Ahmed Khan 9-0 Akhtaribai Faizabadi 9-50 Modern Craze for Publicity by Durga Das 10-5 Kumari Malati Sane 10-20 Rasheed Ahmed Khan 10-35 Akhtaribai Faizabadi.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 P.M. BBC Military Band 8-10 Wales v. Scotland 9-45 The News, Saturday Sport 10-10 Melody and Rhythm.

HINDU FOUNDLING HOME

The management of the Hindu Foundling Home, Matunga, acknowledge with gratitude the following donations:—

Dr. A. V. Baliga, F.R.C.S. (Eng.) Rs. 200; Sheth Ratilal Nanavati Rs. 100; Bombay Rice Merchants Association Rs. 51; Mr. Jayawant Wasudeo Talpade Rs. 50; Mr. M. W. Talpade Rs 50; Mrs. Kesharbai Talpade Rs. 50; Merchants from Ghorupdeo and Frere Road Rs. 32-4; 'X' Through Mr. Winze Rs. 40; Sheth Chaganlal Kasturchand Rs. 25; Sheth Karsandas Madhavdas (monthly) Rs. 26; Sheth Meghji Mathradas (monthly) Rs. 25; Mr. Hiralal Nanavati Rs. 11; and Mr. D. V. Sant Rs. 20.

We have also received gifts of 'Kilsit' as usual from Kreena Manufacturing Co., and milk from Gowardhan Sanstha and from Gograss Bhiksha Sanstha.

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VARKEY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY

Will Address Two Public Meetings To-morrow And Monday

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Varkey, Minister of Education to the Government of Madras, who is the first Christain Member of a Congress Cabinet will arrive in Bombay on Sunday morning, by the Madras Mail to attend the meeting of the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education.

On Sunday morning at 11 a.m. he will address a Public Meeting at the Indo-Lusitano Hall, Girgaon, on "Christians and the Congress" with Mr. Kher, the Prime Minister in the chair.

At 4-30 p.m that day, the Catholic Community of the City will give him a Reception at Eros Restaurant.

On Monday evening Mr. Varkey will witness the show of "Mother India" at the Royal Opera House. Thereafter at 7 p.m. the Mangalorean Catholic Community in Bombay will welcome him at a meeting at St. Xavier's High School Hall; for Mr. Varkey is an elected Member to the Madras Assembly from the Mangalore-Malbar Christian Constituency.

At 9 p.m. on Monday night Mr. Varkey will address a Public Meeting of Indian Christians at the Bandra Gymkhana with Mr. B. J. Fereira, M. L. A. President, East Indian Catholic Association in the chair.

On Tuesday the Madras Minister will lunch with His Grace Archbishop of Bombay.

During his stay in Bombay Mr. Varkey will be the guest of Mr. Joachim Alva, President, Nationalist Christian Party.

Story Of A Young Man Stricken With Conscience

A consideration-stricken young man walked into the Esplanade Police Station on Thursday noon and surrendered himself to the police.

He was arrested on his own statement and was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Friday, when it was stated that on the night of December 29 last the room of Mr. G. S. Fanekar, situated at Ahmed Chambers, Apollo Bunder was broken into and a sum of Rs. 137 in cash was stolen.

The police who were informed made extensive inquiries and having failed to detect anything closed the case on January 9.

On Thursday noon Bachittarsingh Dulluram, a young man walked into the station and surrendered himself stating that he had committed the theft. He also produced a silver pocket watch, purchased with the stolen money. He was surrendering because his conscience pricked him.

The accused was remanded to custody.

Three Months' Jail

On the evidence and on the accused's plea of guilty, Savaxshaw Jehangirji Pegnigara (38) was sentenced to three months' jail and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default, to suffer three months' further R.I., by Mr. K. J. Khambhatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to-day.

The accused was charged with cheating Mr. A. J. Doctor by dishonestly inducing him to deliver a cheque for Rs. 75 the amount being the property of the Central Bank Executor and Trustee Company Ltd.

The Magistrate ordered Rs. 75, out of the fine, if recovered, to be paid to Central Bank Executor and Trustee Co Ltd.

Prominent City Architect Dead

In the death of Mr. B. M. Juvekar, A.I.I.A. Bombay has lost one of its foremost Architects. Born in 1885 in Gholwad in Thana District he fought his way to the J. J. School of Arts with the help of Jamnagar State scholarship and Government scholarship and in due course took the final certificate in Architecture in 1909.

As a student he distinguished himself specialising in Ancient Indian Architecture. He was a self-made man and showed from the beginning a stubborn industry in the realisation of his early ambitions. He started his career in the profession with an appointment in a local firm and later with the Punjab Government. He was subsequently elected member of the Bombay Association of Architecture.

He finally took up work under the well-known firm of Messrs. Mistry and Bhedwar (Architects and Civil Engineers) and put in a distinguished service of over 25 years, holding the post of an Architect. The firm was not slow in recognising his competent service and he will be remembered by the public as one responsible for the construction of some outstanding buildings in the city and elsewhere, e.g. The St. Xavier's College Extension, The Eastern Bank, The Khatau Mills and Buildings etc.

ELECTION PROPAGANDA MEETING AT GOA STREET

Under the auspices of the Prop. Committee of the "A" Ward Dist. Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at Goa Street, Fort, at 8 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, Lilavati K. Munshi, Sunderdas Morarji, the Congress candidates for Municipal Election, and others will address the meeting. Loud speakers will be installed.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

During 1938, crime took an unexpected toll in the suburbs. In the Bandra area alone over 300 cases were registered. This increase in crime is said to be due to the insufficient Police staff. Areas like Bandra, Vile Parle and Kurla most urgently call for increase in both constables and official staff. Among the cases registered there was an unexpected number of house-breaking.

As public safety is one of the chief factors of life the Congress Government should think of increasing the suburban police force.

By the increase in crime a greater need is felt for brighter lights in Police stations. The present dimly lit petromax lights compel the night staff to carry out their work with a strain on their eyes.

The authorities concerned have fully realised the need for electric lighting and various estimates were received, but though a considerably long time has now passed, it appears no move has been made. Something must be done about this.

CATHOLIC BOYS' RALLY.

On Thursday Rev. Fr. John Rudolph S.J., a German Missionary and a director of the "Students' Missionary League of the East," completed the second part of his suburban programme.

About 700 boys assembled in St. Stanislaus High School ground when similar formalities were gone through during the Catholic Girls Rally of which I reported on Tuesday last.

The procession with torchlights accompanied to the strain of a processional march played by the Band of St Stanislaus High School was very impressive and the rally closed with a Benediction given at a temporary erected altar. A large crowd of Catholics witnessed the ceremonies.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL MEETING.

At the second general meeting of the Bandra Municipal Board held on Thursday there was a long debate over the question of enunciating the policy of the Municipality.

The discussion arose over a resolution put forward by Mr. V. H. Mehta. The resolution dealt with 10 points including education, milk supply and water supply.

After considerable discussion an amendment was put to Mr. Mehta's resolution. The amendment stated that Mr. Mehta's resolution was full of implication and showed no practical way. Further that though the resolution was well meant they never gave any effect to a general resolution. Thus the mover of the proposition accepted the amendment, which was carried unanimously.

Another question that gave rise to much discussion was the question of extension of service for one year to a Municipal Officer. The Municipal Officer in question is 62 years old.

Mr. Naik, objected on the ground that it was against the question of principle and also that they could get cheaper and younger men.

But the resolution was carried in favour by 19 to 18 votes.

Alleged Kidnapping Of Newly Born Babe

Three Bohra Women Involved In Strange Crime Case

The mysterious disappearance of a four-day old child from a Maternity Home in Bombay—formed the subject matter of a prosecution on charges of kidnapping and house-trespass of three young Bohra women before Mr. R. Machalone, Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court on Friday afternoon.

The accused are a 17 year-old woman, her 15-year-old sister and another woman named Zorabai, who is their neighbour. They are accused of having kidnapped the female child of Kulsumbai Tyabalii from the Dholkawalla Maternity Home at Mohammadali Road on September 4, last.

Mr. H. Elias, the Police Prosecutor, said that the complainant gave birth to the child at the hospital on the night of August 31st. The child and the mother were kept in the room No. 6 and occupied a cot marked "A" The child was in the hospital till 11 o'clock but shortly after midday it could not be seen anywhere in the premises. The mother who had dozed away, did not know what had happened to the child. Information was given to the Police.

All enquiries to trace the child failed, but on September 7, a private Taxi driver went to the Pydhoni Police Station and gave information that on September 4 he had driven three veiled Bohra women to the Dholkawalla Maternity Home and thence to Versova they drove to the house of Dr. Dadina, where two of the women alighted and told Dr. Dadina that their companion in the car had given birth to a child. The third woman also got out with the baby and entered the Doctor's house. Police visited the house of Dr. Dadina at Versova. The child was found there in a room in which one of accused was lying on a cot.

Dr. Mrs. Manikbai Hormusji Dadina stated that she resides at Versova and she knows accused 1 and 2 about a year and a half. She knows their sisters. On the 4th September 1938, at about 1 p.m. three ladies and a motor driver came to her place. They came to her house at Versova in a motor car and 2nd and 3rd lady whom the witness was unable to identify came to the house with driver. They said that Amnabai had delivered a female child in the motor car and they wanted protection.

Witness had been invited to a ceremony two months before this date of the family of accused 1 held in expectation of a child. Witness went up to the car and found accused 1 with baby in her arms lying beside her. Witness took them into the house. She then gave a note to the driver of the car informing the parents of accused 1 and asked him (Driver) to deliver it to accused's parents. The note contained information regarding birth of the child. She did not examine accused 1, and put her to bed. She took their words for it. The relations of accused 1, came between 7 and 9 p.m. Father-in-law came first. Witness told him what was stated to her and showed him the child. He went away saying that he would send the girl's mother-in-law and husband. Witness fed the child on milk and water for four days. Accused 1, told the witness that she was too tired and could not feed the child and so witness did not press her. Witness found that no milk could be obtained by pump.

Accused 1, and 2 remained with the witness till the Police came there. The third lady left with accused No. 1's father-in-law. The third lady was in the house when the police accompanied by Dr. Miss Daruwalla and Dr. Miss Vaz. They identified the child as the child which had been kidnapped from the Hospital. Witness was present when her place was searched by the police.

The mother of the kidnapped child stated that she is a married woman and lives with her husband on the 2nd-floor of a house at Bindibazar. She went to the Hospital for delivery and the same night she delivered a female child. She remained in the Hospital in room No. 6. She remembered the date on which the child disappeared from the Hospital. It was on the 4th day. At 10-30 a.m. she had seen the child when it was brought after a bath and put in the cradle by the side of the cot. She then fell asleep as one entered the room the cradle was seen first and then the cot. When the nurse came to take away the child for feeding at about 12 noon, she came to know that the child was missing. She could identify the child.

Mr. S. A. Shete, Advocate, appeared for the accused 2, and 3, and Mr. Barodawala with Joachim Alva for accused No. 1. Mr. Elias appeared for the prosecution.

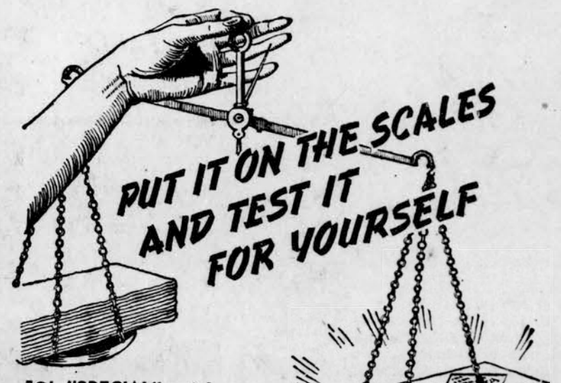
The case stands adjourned till February 15.

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES

A deputation headed by Dr. M. Venkatrao, President of the Association of Indian Industries, Bombay, waited on Sir Firozkhan Noon, High Commissioner for India in London, this morning. The deputation pointed out the urgent necessity of sending out Indian youths for practical industrial training in the Research Institutes and Laboratories abroad, in order to enable them to equip themselves for running small industries.

Sir Firozkhan Noon gave a very sympathetic hearing in consonance with his speech made at Lahore on January 3, 1939, to the effect that "if India wanted to take her place among the foremost nations she must send out more young men into the world and spread them out into more countries than one just as Japan had done". He promised to render every help in getting Indians admitted into various factories in England and on the Continent.

After an hour's conversation the deputation retired after wishing Sir Firozkhan Noon 'bon voyage' and healthy activities.



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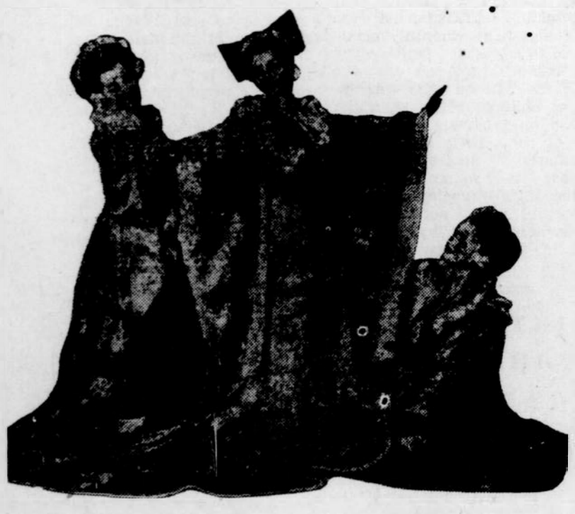

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 15, 1995
Muslim: Jilhej 13, 1557
Parsi: Shehenshai 2, 1308
Hightide: 11-52; 00-00
Lowtide: 5-59; 17-52
Sunrise: 7h 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 33m.
S S "Carthage" with mails for London sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Assembly, Assembly Hall.
Bombay Races: Third Day of Big Meeting, first race starts at 2 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships, Hindu Gymkhana, 4 p.m.

Monday, February 6.

Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Bombay Medical Council Meeting, 19, New Marine Lines, noon.
Bombay Legislative Assembly, Assembly Hall.

Tuesday, February 7.

Municipal Elections: Polling Day. Public Holiday

METRO

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Directed by FRANK BORZAGE
Produced by JOSEPH L. MANKIEWICZ

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Always in Trouble" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Pooviah Sisters" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Flying Ranee" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
METRO—"The Shining Hour" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—Brambachari' Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Angels with Dirty Faces" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Mikado" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India", Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Damaged Lives" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Time as usual.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Criminal" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Bazigar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

The weekly concert will be held to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Benam Hall Lane.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

The weekly concert of the school will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. at the school hall, Benam Hall Lane Bombay 4, when Pandit Madhavlal will play Sitar.

GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS COLLEGE

Dr. Gilder, Minister of Health will unveil the bust of Seth Jamnadas Lallubhai at the Gordhandas Sunderdas College to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

Srimathi Balasaraswathi, the famous danceuse will give a recital at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, near King's Circle, Matunga.

KORAN CLASS

Under the auspices of Kurnic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings on every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam near Boribunder Station, from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.) all Muslims are cordially invited.

PROTEST AGAINST BONE MILL

A meeting of inhabitants of Diva, in Kalyan Taluka, will be held to-day (Saturday), under the presidentship of Sheth Kanji Govindji Karsan M.L.A., (Bombay) to protest against the proposed Bone Mill at Diva.

FINE ART EXHIBITION

A Fine Art Exhibition of the paintings of the famous Bengali Artist, Dhiren Krishna Deb Barma is open to the public free of charge at K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay from 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 3 to 8 p.m. commencing from Tuesday the 7th to Monday the 13th February.

The Exhibition will be opened on Monday the 6th of February at 6 p.m. by Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Bart.

POOR PEOPLE'S PARTY

Under the auspices of the Poor People's Party a public meeting of the residents of Matunga-Sion Ward will be held in Sorab Palamcot Hall, Parsi Colony, to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to support the candidature of Mr. B. G. Horniman for the Municipal Election. Mr. Horniman and other prominent leaders will address the meeting

THE "GAME OF TRADE"

A new kind of game, called the "game of Trade" is invented and put on the market by the Granth Gajra Karyalaya. Ashok Building, Princess Street Bombay. It consists of a set of cardboard, on which are marked several blocks with illustrations, a number of slips which are considered to be "currency notes" of the "Bank of almighty" of the denominations of Rs. 5 and upwards, another set of slips with a certain face value, wooden cubes etc., and two dice to play with. It is an interesting game meant to develop mental faculties and is instructive and entertaining.

BUSINESS COMMUNITY'S SUPPORT TO CONGRESS

The Jt. Secretaries of the Congress Municipal Election Committee have issued the following statement:

Various commercial Associations in Bombay, in response to our appeal, have agreed to cooperate with us in the ensuing Municipal Elections, the polling day for which is Tuesday, the 7th of February 1939. Response has been very good from the various Associations to support Congress candidates in respective constituencies.

The Government of Bombay have announced 7th February as a public Holiday with a view to facilitate a large number of voters to exercise their right of voting. We thank these numerous Associations which have responded to our call so spontaneously. With the goodwill and co-operation of these friends, we have no doubt, Congress candidates will come off triumphantly out of the contest on February 7.

THE SPIDER WOMAN—

one of the "Wonders" on display at Have-A-Heart Fete.

AUZURIE,

who presents a new programme of dances at the Capitol this week.

ANTONIO DE SOUZA HIGH SCHOOL

The Annual Athletic Sports of the school will be held on the Cooperage, Fort, to-day (Saturday), at 2-30 p.m. Dr. J. A. Colaco, M.L.A., will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Tango Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 2nd February, and is expected to arrive on or about the 28th February.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND

The original Imperial Band will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Saturday), commencing from 5-45 p.m. to 7-45 p.m. (S.T.)

LECTURE ON RAMAN RADIATION

The Bombay Mathematical Colloquium, Principal G. K. Paranjpe M.Sc. I.E.S. will lecture on "Raman Radiation" at the Royal Institute of Science to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m.

SUBURBAN SCHOOL BOARD

Mr. V. N. Purav of Chembur from the general constituency and Mr. J. L. Patil of Versova from the backward class constituency, have been elected to the Suburban School Board.

ALDONENSES IN BOMBAY

The Annual Social Gathering of the Aldonenses in Bombay will be held today (Saturday), at 9 p.m. in the Catholic Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face.

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ashram to-morrow (Sunday), at the Mission Library Hall at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

LECTURE ON RAJA YOGA

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will deliver a public lecture on Raja Yoga, (on the Seventh Step; Dhyana) at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall, to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m (S.T.).

MATUNGA BANDHU SAMAJ MATUNGA (B.B. & C.I.)

A social gathering of the members of the Samaj and their families has been arranged to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. at Mani Nivas the programme includes music and refreshment.

SARASWAT AMATEURS SANTA CRUZ

The above will stage a drama "Sant Appaya" in Konkani to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Peoples Jinnah Hall Near Congress House, in connection with their annual celebration when Dr. Nayampalli, S. N. will preside.

MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDEN

There will be a moonlight programme of Radiogram music to-day (Saturday), instead of Monday the 6th instant and evening music on Sunday the 12th and 26th instant instead of Monday the 13th and 27th instant in the Victoria Gardens.

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGH. MATUNGA

The adjourned annual general meeting of the above Sangha will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. in the premises of the Sangha, Chokshi Bhuvan, Near Napoo Hall, Matunga. All members are hereby requested to be present.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union Sjt. Yusuf Meherally, the leader of the Indian Delegation to the World Youth Congress at New York will speak on the "World Youth Congress" to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge. Syt. Purshottam Trikamdas will preside.

CLASSICAL MUSIC AT NAVSARI

Devendra Bros. Honoured

(From A Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Friday.

A distinguished gathering of over 400 music loving ladies and gents of the Parsi Community of Navsari was present at Khurshedwadi last week end to hear and applaud the celebrated Devendra Brothers of Gujarat. The programme consisted of masterly exposition of Indian Classical music with sarigams, tanas, taranas and chatarangs by Devendra Vijaya to the accompaniment of harmonium and the tabla and performances on the Jaltarang and the nastarang by his no less reputed brother, Kanaiyalal Dave. The latter in addition entertained the audience with the novel feature of sitar music by vocal imitation.

At the close of the function Devendra Brothers were awarded Certificates of Merits by His Holiness Kaikobad Dastur Dorabji Meherji Rana, the High Priest on behalf of the Parsi Community of Navsari.

Khalsa College Day

The annual celebration of the College Day will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. when the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, will preside.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN EXTENSION LECTURES

Shri Ambalal B. Jani, B.A., will deliver a lecture on "Shamal Bhatt" (in Gujarati) at 5 p.m., to-day (Saturday) in the Lecture Hall of the University Buildings (South-Wing First Floor).

YOUTH PARLIAMENT'S PUBLIC DEBATE

There will be a debate under the Jt. auspices of the Youth's Parliament and Muslim Students' Union on the subject "The Congress should be disbanded" at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, to-day (Saturday), at 6-15 p.m. Mr. Haniff will propose and Mr. G. M. Mehkore will oppose.

"C" WARD ELECTION WORKERS' MEETING

Under the auspices of the "C" Ward Congress Municipal Election Propaganda Committee, Dhobitalao Fanaswadi Division a meeting of all the workers of the "C" Ward will be held to-day (Saturday), at the office of the "C" Ward District Congress Committee, Chotalal Bhuvan, 418, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Besides the usual programme of Stories, Sports etc., music by Syt. Hari Gupta Bhai has been arranged at the meeting of boys and girls to be held under the auspices of Balkan-Ji-Bari. The All-India Children's Association at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Road, Khar to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m.

ARGENTINA VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

A variety entertainment which will include numerous feats of strength by Marshall—the Mighty and "Argentina", famous Spanish dancer and castanet player, and nearly two score items of Continental and Oriental Magic will be held to-night at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall at 6-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. from the proceeds a donation will be given to the European and Indian servicemen.

VANA BHOJAN FESTIVAL

Procession of Shri Venkatesh Bhagwan will start from Fanaswadi Temple to-day (Saturday), at 2 p.m. (S.T.) and pass Via Khar, and Andheri to Goregaon, B.B. & C.I. Ry., in the Temple garden.

Vana Bhojan Festival will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday). The Procession will leave the garden the same day at 5 p.m. and return to Bombay at night Via Vile Parle, Santa Cruz Bandra, and G.I.P. Matunga. Gentlemen wishing to detain the way for Pujan are requested to give the information beforehand.

MEETING TO SUPPORT HORNIMAN

Under the auspices of the Poor People's Party a public meeting of the voters of Parsi Colony in Matunga-Sion Ward will be held in Palamkote Hall to-day, (Saturday) at 9 p.m. Mr. B. G. Horniman and other prominent leaders will address the meeting.

CITY'S HEALTH RETURNS

The health returns of Bombay during the 4th week of 1939, i.e. the week ended 28th January 1939, were as under:—

The total mortality 637 was 11 less than in the last week and the death-rate registered was 28.5 on the Census population of 1931 which compares favourably with that for the 4th week of 1938, viz. 802 and the death-rate 35.9, average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 622 and the death rate 27.8.

Out of the total deaths, 161 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 7 attacks (including two imported from District Ratnagiri) and 4 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. There were 5 deaths from Typhoid, Cerebro-Spinal Fever caused 6 attacks (including two imported from Mumbra) and 3 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 714 as against 676 for the 4th week of 1938 and 713 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1934-38).

SUPPORT HORNIMAN

Jinnah's Call To Matunga Muslims

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative Mr. M. A. Jinnah was asked: "Will you support Mr. B. G. Horniman's candidature to the Corporation of Bombay?"

Mr. Jinnah promptly replied: "There is no Muslim League candidate in the Sion-Matunga Ward and I have, therefore, no hesitation in supporting Mr. Horniman's candidature.

"I have known Mr. Horniman for a long time. In my opinion, he has rendered great service not only to the country at large, but also to the Muslim community in particular. Although I do not see eye to eye with him in everything that he stands for, I willingly support his candidature, because he is a fearless journalist and has always tried to maintain his paper on the principles of justice and fairplay. He will be an acquisition to the Corporation.

"I, therefore, appeal to the Muslim voters of Matunga-Sion Ward to give their solid support to Mr. Horniman's candidature."

SARDAR IN CITY

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who was at Bardoli for nearly a month, returned to Bombay this morning.

SCREEN SLICKEST VILLAIN MAKES FIRST BOW AS GENTLEMAN!

BABURAO PENDHARKAR—with Indira Wadkar, Meenakshi, Salvi, Sardar, Damuanna Malvankar, Vibhavari, Baby Vimal and others

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Written by KHANDEKAR, Directed by VINAYAK
Photography: PANDURANGRAO NAIK.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1939

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

The Government of Bombay published this week a note reviewing the progress of education in the province in the year ended January, 1938. We have again to ask if it is impossible to publish such reviews much sooner after the close of the official year concerned. Reviews published twelve months after the close of the year cannot but be stale, though they are still useful for comparative studies. The period under review includes only six months of Congress Government, yet it witnessed some progress in all directions. The total number of educational institutions increased by 431 to 15,049 and the number of pupils in them by 67,513 to 1,403,401. Yet, considering the vast needs of the province, the figures are far from quite satisfactory, being more a challenge to the Congress Government to make prompt amends for the neglect of the past Government. The vastness of the task to be yet achieved may be gauged from the following figures. Out of about 22,000 towns and villages in the province only about 9 000 possess schools of any kind. The percentage of male scholars under instruction in all kinds of institutions to the total male population was 11.36 as against 10.86 in the preceding year and the corresponding percentages of female scholars to the female population were 4.03 and 3.79 respectively.

Appalling Illiteracy

Of Masses

Disappointing as these figures are, the reality is even more disappointing. Numerous schools, probably half of those in villages, are only one-teacher schools, where one teacher manages two or more classes. There can be little efficiency in such schools: they are only a make-believe. Tens of thousands of children are known to stagnate in the lowermost classes and finally leave school either before they acquire literacy or only to relapse into illiteracy soon after leaving school. This annual wastage, admitted and deplored by all educationists cannot be remedied unless primary education is made compulsory for at least four years and the schools are better staffed with more and better trained teachers. Congress Governments aspire to make a seven years' course of Basic Education compulsory The country will be grateful to them even if they make a four years' course compulsory and also in part bare literacy to the bulk of the illiterate adults. The problem of adult education of even the most elementary character is a colossal one and so far little has been done to cope with it. Of the population of about 9,000,000 persons over 19 years of age in this province about 8,000,000 are illiterate, the percentage of illiterate men and women being respectively about 78 and 97. Yet there are in the whole of the province only about 250 schools for adults with only about 10,000 persons therein. The task of imparting the barest literacy to the illiterate millions calls for heroic remedies.

More Vigorous

Drive Needed

As regards the progress and policy of the Bombay Government in the recent months not covered by the note under review, Premier Kher briefly outlined these in the speech he delivered at the Sir Dorab Tata Graduate School of Social Work on Wednesday evening. It is an admirable record of which any administration can be proud. If even now the educational level of the presidency cannot be favourably compared with that in the Western countries it is not because of lack of initiative and enterprise but solely because of financial stringency. The main attention of the Bombay Government is naturally centred upon the rural areas and it is gratifying to note that during the brief period of a year and a half they have already succeeded in providing schools for all villages having a population of 1,000 and over. Now it is the aim of Government to open schools in villages with a population of 700. The cause of adult education also is receiving more help, but one wishes that a more vigorous and sustained drive is made in this field on the lines of U.P. and Bihar.

We Must Help Spain

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has once again addressed an appeal to this country to express the nation-wide sympathy for the cause of Republican Spain by making a liberal contribution to the relief fund promoted by the Spain Relief Fund Committee and we trust that our response to this appeal would be substantial, impressive and valuable to the tragic and helpless victims of International Fascism.

Although the relief is primarily meant for Spanish civilian population, including masses of half-starved and starving women and children and is, in that sense, a purely humanitarian measure that should be, at least in the world which has not totally repudiated the ordinary values of humane and civilised existence, above ideological conflict, it is not without a certain significance as an eloquent gesture of profound sympathy and sorrow for Spain's terrible ordeal. The Spanish people, whose heroism and courage, whose capacity to suffer and to resist the overwhelming and brutal terrorism of the combined forces of treachery and foreign invasion have filled the entire world opinion with such admiration, are fighting not only in defence of their national soil, but, first and foremost in that of the ideals in which we, too, ardently believe—the ideals and principles of political and democratic freedom. Justice, international law and world sympathy are on their side; and although the forces ranged against them are superior in sheer capacity for wholesale destruction, Spain has achieved the miracle of keeping intact and has since, indeed, strengthened its will to vanquish the Fascist world enemy.

During the week, the Spanish military situation has taken a turn which is culminating in the creation of a refugee problem of the greatest severity in terms of human suffering. Franco and his foreign masters are evidently determined to score a decisive victory by creating a blockade with its inevitably tragic sequale in systematic starvation and famine of the civil population. And in the face of this situation, it is clearly our duty to strengthen the efforts of other civilised nations—some of them the richest and most affluent—by sending help in money, rations, medical supplies and other useful provisions to suffering Spain. We make an earnest appeal in support of this endeavour, which is first of all a duty we owe to ourselves, our own sense of freedom and humanitarian feeling as, indeed, Pandit Jawaharlal has emphasised so frequently.

Hindu Women's Disabilities

Though Indian women have made phenomenal progress during the last score of years and though to-day they are almost on a par with men in the educational and political field, their social and economic position has not kept pace with the progress in other fields. This is solely due to the various legal disabilities they suffer from and the Hindu law at any rate is too antiquated and anomalous as far as women are concerned. This fact was once again stressed by the deputation of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, which waited upon the Home Member recently They pleaded for various vital reforms in the statute book, so as to give due justice to the fair sex and advocated the appointment of a Committee to make the necessary recommendations. It is true that the question is not provincial and that piecemeal legislation in the different provinces may needlessly complicate the situation. But the Central Government, being unresponsive to public sentiment, is hardly expected to move in the matter, while more and more pressure will naturally be brought upon the popular governments in the provinces to expedite the matter. There is no reason why Bombay, which has always been in the van of progress, should not give a lead to the rest of this country in such a crucial issue. We hope, therefore, that Mr. Munshi will be soon in a position to redeem the promise he gave to the deputation that he will frame comprehensive legislation on the subject.

Political News

By
D. F. KARAKA

The aftermath of the Presidential election has been most interesting to watch. Important questions arise as to the continuance in office of various members of the High Command and even of the ministries in the various provinces. The movements of certain persons are watched with great interest.

❖ ❖

I understand, however, that the visit of Shankerrao Dev, a member of the Working Committee, to Bombay and his talk with the ministers had nothing to do with their continuance in or resignation from office. He was here solely because of the Maharashtra Congress Committee meeting at Ghatkopar. Likewise the rumour that one of the ministers was to resign if Bose was elected, is equally unfounded.

❖ ❖

When the ministers met Gandhiji at Bardoli, it is said that the Mahatma had 'en passant' mentioned to the Bombay Prime Minister that it was possible that he would call upon him and his co leagues to cast off the burden of office, if Gandhiji felt that the continuance of the Congress in office was no longer desirable. Mr. Kher had willingly agreed to resign when called upon to do so and with him would go his whole Cabinet. At least that is the position in our province. But it is not likely that the Mahatma will do this at the moment—at least not until after the Congress meeting at Tripuri, if at all.

❖ ❖

It is certainly not likely that Subhas Bose would call upon them to resign. The part he is said to have played in forming the Assam ministry, which is a coalition ministry, and which was against the wishes of the Working Committee, shows that Subhas likes the continuance in office of the Congress ministries. It is also understood that he is anxious to form a similar coalition in Bengal, and should this happen it is possible that his brother, Sarat Bose, will be Prime Minister.

❖ ❖

The only possibility of the Bombay Cabinet resigning in the near future is if Gandhiji after Tripuri calls upon them to do so. Or, as it was put to me by a very important Congressman, if Subhas goes so far as to ask them to put into effect essentially ultra-radical legislation or to adopt measures which are not in keeping with Gandhiji's doctrines of non-violence, or to do anything else which may be to appease his leftist supporters. If such a clash should occur, then it would be followed by resignations.

❖ ❖

That Subhas is issuing a statement after consulting his leftist friends is regarded as rather an unwise move on his part. It would have been more advisable if he had done it himself.

❖ ❖

Although the members of the Working Committee are not likely to resign now, it is regarded as a foregone conclusion that hardly any of them will continue in his next Working Committee. So that it is reasonable to forecast that Bhulabhai Desai, Sardar Vallabhbhai, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Babu Rajendra Prasad, and the others will be absent from the next Working Committee. It seems also unlikely that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will join hands with Bose, in spite of the Pandit's left-wing tendencies. Jawaharlal's long association with the Mahatma would make this impossible. As Jawaharlal has said in his autobiography, that even though Gandhiji's reasoning is sometimes

(Continued On Page 16 Col. 5)

CHINA NOT CONQUERED NOR CONQUERABLE

(By Dr. Frank W. Price of Nanking)

Readers' of Japanese military claims, after the fall of Hankow and Canton, and of editorials and comments in some papers in other countries might easily gather the impression that China has about been conquered by Japan. Even so astute an observer of the international scene as Walter Lippman boldly declared that the Far Eastern War is almost over. No conclusion could be farther from the truth.

China has lost important railways and waterways, and a large number of key cities especially in north and east China. Her armies with their superior numbers and superb courage but with inferior arms and mechanized equipment have lost battles and have retreated from assaulted positions. But China has not lost great areas. Part of the skeleton but very little of the body of invaded territory is actually under Japanese military control.

I heard a high foreign adviser to the Chinese army say recently, "Japan has lost the war politically, she is losing it economically and she cannot win it militarily."

In modern warfare the army does not fight all the battles. There are many fronts,—economic, industrial, educational, cultural, diplomatic, as well as military. On no front has Japan won a decisive victory and on many fronts China is growing in strength every day

Military Position

The military picture shows the Japanese troops holding but a small proportion of the so-called occupied territory. A Chinese Government survey reports seven per cent. At the most one-fifth of the towns and cities "captured" are effectively garrisoned by the invaders. More than one half of the countries in the northern provinces of Hopei and Shansi, where hostilities began, still have Chinese Government administrations and cannot be penetrated by Japanese soldiers. Old city walls are being razed so that the Japanese, if they capture a city, cannot hold it easily against the attacks of mobile units.

Trains with Japanese engineers are running from Shanghai to Nanking, a distance of 200 miles, and from Shanghai to Hangchow, a distance of 150 miles, and also from Nanking to Tientsin and Peiping. But hundreds of miles of track between Hankow in central China, northward to Peiping or southward to Canton are still in Chinese hands so that through traffic is impossible. Until the recent fall of Canton and Hankow through Chinese trains ran regularly between these cities, in spite of 3,500 bombings of the tracks in one year. Repairs were always made within a few hours.

Doubtful Victories

The Japanese armies have won their victories largely on level terrain and where railways, motor roads and deep water courses made transport of equipment and supplies and the conveyance of troops comparatively easy. From the China coast between Shanghai and Canton to the far western interior is a strip of mountainous territory hundreds of miles wide in which not a Japanese soldier can be found. Regular units of the Chinese army are across the Chientang River 150 miles south of Shanghai and at many points a few miles south of the Yangtze River, and could strike with deadly effect at the narrow staff of the Japanese spearhead piercing central China. Nanchang and Changsha, important cities southeast and south of Hankow have not yet fallen. Three high officials were shot by Chinese order for prematurely applying the scorched—earth policy to the city of Changsha in November when Japanese troops were still some distance away.

The war has clearly shown that air raids, terrible as they are, do not succeed in terrorizing the people or in capturing cities. Infantry attacks are still essential for occupation of positions. The Japanese have attacked and have captured important cities and lines of communication. Why have they not won the war?

One answer is that they have not succeeded in surrounding or destroying the Chinese armies. Chinese casualties have been heavy, more than a million as compared with about 400,000 on the Japanese side. But Japan has always rested after a seige and capture and has not followed up the victories. As a result Generalissimo Chiang has always been able to reorganise his forces and to prepare for fresh resistance.

Guerilla Warfare

Guerilla warfare behind the Japanese front or hundreds of fronts, may be expected to increase in intensity. The Eighth Route Army in the north and northwest has shown the best organization of mobile units so far. Trustworthy reports from the interior tells of quantities of Japanese ammunition captured and of much serious damage inflicted upon Japanese garrisons and lines of communication The Fourth Route Army in east China has not been so successful. Often it is hard to distinguish between genuine mobile units and groups of bandits who have come out at a time of disorder to bleed their own people. The guerilla troops in east China lack good young officers with initiative, good discipline and organization. One of their first tasks will be to put down banditry and to win the confidence of the Chinese left in occupied territory. The next few months will see great improvement in organized guerilla resistance in east China. Japan's difficulties in this area will increase tenfold and in central China a hundred fold. For a real military conquest of the area that she claims, Japan will need many times the number of troops now on Chinese soil and resources far greater than she has yet invested in her campaign. To Chinese who take the long look and are willing to suffer, Japan's cause seems hopeless.

With coastal cities captured and supply routes from the sea cut off, China is developing new lines of communication westward, to Burma and to Russia. Supplies are still dribbling in from points on the coast, and in larger quantity through French-Indo-China despite Japanese objections. More and more will enter China through the back doors on the Western and northwestern frontiers. There is ammunition on hand for another year of warfare and the Chinese government expect that the new supply routes will make possible an indefinite prolongation of the struggle. And this means indefinite delay of Japanese conquest, a delay which will sooner or later spell disaster for Japan's military leaders

Economic Front

China is stronger on her economic front than she was a year ago. The war has forced an amazing development of the western provinces. This area will be the food granary, the industrial base, the centre of education, and the

(ontinued on page 11 col.4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ANOTHER "INCIDENT"

There has been a fresh eruption of what has now become the usual exchange of bullet civilities between the Russians and the Japanese. Both sides of course claim to be the victim of unprovoked aggression. But there is, we think, internal evidence in a Tokyo message itself against Japanese innocence. General Itagaki made a significant statement in the Diet to the effect that "the Soviet seem to be constructing defence works, east of the line they claim to be the frontier." With fascist and militarist Powers defence preparations constitute a definite and intolerable provocation. Japan, therefore, quite probably, took up the Soviet challenge—and has got the answer. The "incident" will now close as similar others have previously done! At least we hope so.

SIGNIFICANT SPECULATIONS

The speculations that are being indulged in Britain regarding the recommendations of the Chatfield Committee on the eve of its members' return to London are extremely significant. The "Daily Telegraph" opines that the very constitution of the Indian Army may be subject to criticism at the hands of the Committee while the "Morning Post" blandly suggests the possibility of bringing the Indian Army more directly under the control of the British War Office. None of the British journals even remotely hint at the likelihood of the Indian Army —which is in fact nothing more than a British Army of occupation—being made more amenable to popular control or even at its official personnel being more rapidly Indianised. There need not be any surprise indeed if it is found out in the near future that the Chatfield Committee was only a cleverly camouflaged move in the hectic war preparations that are being made in Britain. The appointment of Lord Chatfield to the British Cabinet no sooner than he signed the report is too obvious to need any comment. One is, therefore, glad that the Committee was completely boycotted by all nationalist elements and whatever official value its recommendation may have, they will in no way influence public opinion in this country.

WELCOME, THOUGH BELATED

The Bill to regulate the hours of work in shops, commercial establishments, restaurants etc. which will be placed before the present session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly is most welcome though it is so belated. Social legislation of this type in this country is, of course, lagging far behind the West. Thanks to the militant efforts of labour leaders, industrial workers in this country have their hours of work etc. long since regulated by law. It was natural that the attention of Government should be focussed almost exclusively upon the amelioration of the condition of workers in mills and factories, and their interests may be said to be fairly well safeguarded at present. But this has led to an extremely anomalous situation, as sweated labour and exploitation are as rampant as ever in the less organised avocations. The inquiry conducted by Government in 1935 revealed that in this city employees in retail shops and restaurants had to work for more than 12 hours a day—many of them being put to the grind for 15 out of 24 hours!

REASONABLE PROVISIONS

No Government which considers itself civilized can tolerate such a denial of elementary decencies of life to a section of the public. The present Congress Government had their attention drawn to this matter at the very outset but pressure of other work prevented them from framing the necessary legislation earlier. The seeming delay has been, however, very creditably utilised and the present Bill will be heartily welcomed by tens of thousands of exploited toilers in this Presidency. The provisions of the Bill are quite reasonable without being unduly radical. The maximum hours of work for shop employees has been fixed at 10 per day, with four compulsory holidays a month. For commercial establishments the basis taken is a monthly maximum of 220. But perhaps the most welcome provision of the Bill is the ban on the employment of children below 12, which will end an inhuman scandal in many of the petty shops and particularly restaurants. It is necessary to sound a note of warning in conclusion that Government must not only pass the new enactment but see that it is being duly observed.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Wit without wisdom soon becomes wearisome.

✦ ✦ ✦

Only a fool man will refuse to laugh at his wife's jokes.

✦ ✦ ✦

Some people seem to make a speciality of thinking only near-thought.

✦ ✦ ✦

Mirrors, unlike some people, never force their reflections upon us.

✦ ✦ ✦

The man who makes a show of himself seldom gets rich from the gate receipts.

✦ ✦ ✦

Among other things some children learn at school is how little their parents know.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

LONDON, February 2.
The imminence of the arrival of the Chatfield Committee, has aroused considerable interest in the future role of the Army in India and much speculation respecting the nature of the Committee's report.

—Reuter.

* * * *

The Governor-General has disallowed the Congress Party's resolution against extending the life of the Central Assembly.

And rightly so, of course. It is, you see, so distinctly repugnant to the very spirit of democracy that the electorate should be allowed to interfere in the working of "democratic" institution

* * * *

After the expulsion of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, "Jaipur", says an Anglo-Indian correspondent, "awaits the next move."

And the people await the one after the next.

* * * *

Apropos of the appointment of Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah as one of the Ministers in the Sind Cabinet, some Muslim Leaguers are reported to be asking themelves why it should not be regarded as a great triumph of the Sind Muslim League and its leader Sir Abdullah Haroon.

Others, however, prefer to wait for an authoritative statement from the Ottawa Knight—hoping in the meantime for the best.

* * * *

A Muslim League Conference held at Lucknow—Maulana Zafar Ali Khan presiding—has asked the U. P. Government to grant fire arms licenses to Muslims on a liberal scale.

Not an inappropriate sequel to fire works staged under an artist famous for his fire eating—sorry fire feeding.

* * * *

Anglo-India, we notice, has indited a long article on "Frontier Futility."

And it is a distinct tribute to the ostrichity of our contemporary that it pleads for more futility.

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RUSSIAN YOUTH'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Hard Work and Simple Life
—Headlines.

And an occasional purge.

* * * *

The British Governor of Gibraltar, it is reported, is shortly making an official visit to French Morocco.

Let us hope it is not intended to investigate the possibilities of an alternative substitute for Gibraltar on the other side of the Mediterranean.

* * * *

Ex-King Alfonso has sent a message to General Franco extending "enthusiastic congratulations to yourself and your army together with gratitude as a Spaniard."

And also unuttered hopes—as the ex-King.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) Sjt. M. S. Aney of the Congress Nationalist Party has consented to accept the Deputy Leadership of the Left Wing.

(2) The reason why Mr. M. A. Jinnah has not yet sent a message of congratulations to General Franco is that he doesn't know the latter's address.

* * * *

'The whole year through, my wife spends only about a fortnight at home.'

'That's pretty rotten for you.'

'Oh, a fortnight soon passes.'

* * * *

Saying It With Music!

"Drums, fifes and all military units around Berlin played in on the opening day of the sixth year of Nazi regime."

—Berlin report.

"With green flags flying, bugles blowing and a band playing, khaki-clad volunteers accompanying a procession of Muslims marched from Mominpura to the Secretariat with Mr. Abdul Majid, a member of the Municipality, leading a party of five 'satyagrahis.'"

—Nagpur report.

Franco Govt. Sues U. S. Agencies

For Shipments Of Silver Which Washington Purchased From Republicans

WASHINGTON: FEB. 3.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAS ANNOUNCED THAT SPANISH NATIONALISTS ARE SUING THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PRIVATE STEAMSHIP LINE TO RECOVER FOUR SHIPMENTS OF SILVER SENT FROM BARCELONA, WHICH THE UNITED STATES PURCHASED FROM THE SPANISH REPUBLICANS

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT A FIFTH SHIPMENT IS "EN ROUTE" AND THE VALUE OF THE FIRST FOUR IS ABOUT TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

The suits are being defended.

REPUBLICANS ISOLATED

A Hendaye message says:—

Pushing beyond Berba the Nationalists columns claim to have reached a point nineteen miles from Puigcerda on the French border and have isolated at least 30,000 Republicans between Andorra and Bourgmadame.

SPANISH REFUGEES IN FRANCE.

A Perpignan message says:—

According to an official estimate the number of Spanish women, children and aged men transferred to the interior of France from frontier towns on the Eastern Pyrenees since last Sunday is 61,158. Last night, there were 15,000 refugees.

PARIS ENVOY FOR BURGOS.

A Paris message says:—

Government have decided to appoint an official "observer—" to the Spanish Nationalist Government and M. Leon Berard, Senator and ex-Minister who has been nominated for the post, left for Burgos last night.

It is understood that M. Berard's immediate task will be to discuss the refugee question, particularly the problem of men of military age, who are not admitted to Burgos.

It is reported that Cardinal Baumrilbart, who has been mentioned as the possible eventual representative of France in Nationalist Spain may shortly go to Burgos.

A Burgos Message says:—

Ninety-four loads of treasures were removed by Republicans from the famous Catalan monastery of Monserrat, before evacuation of Barcelona, it is stated in a Nationalist report.

Two Italian food ships arrived in Barcelona, one of which brought food for the civil population and the other eatables for Italian troops. It is stated that Italian troops handed over their food to the Mayor for distribution among the people.—Reuter.

Mrs. Naidu's Appeal To Bombay Electorate

Vote For Congress Candidates In Ensuing Municipal Elections

The Indian National Congress stands for certain definite and progressive ideals of political, economic and civic service to the Country, without discrimination of creed caste or community. I trust that the citizens of Bombay who recorded their loyal and enthusiastic votes in favour of Congress Candidates at the time of the Central and Assembly elections will once again prove their staunch devotion to the principle and policies of the Indian National Congress by registering their solid votes on behalf of the Congress nominees in the forthcoming municipal elections.

21st Dec 1938 Sarojini Naidu.

Roosevelt Gives Lie Direct

No Change In U. S. Foreign Policy

America Wants No Entangling Alliances But Favours "World Trade For Everybody"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

President Roosevelt to-day described as "a deliberate lie" the report that he told the Senate Military Committee that "the American frontier was in France or on the Rhine".

U. S. FOREIGN POLICY

Addressing a Press Conference, President Roosevelt gave a four point summary of American foreign policy as follows:—

FIRSTLY, THE UNITED STATES IS AGAINST ENTANGLING ALLIANCES.

SECONDLY, IT FAVOURS THE MAINTENANCE OF WORLD TRADE FOR EVERY BODY.

THIRDLY, IT IS IN COMPLETE SYMPATHY WITH ANY AND EVERY EFFORT TO REDUCE OR LIMIT ARMAMENTS.

FOURTHLY, AS A NATION, THE UNITED STATES IS IN SYMPATHY WITH PEACEFUL MAINTENANCE OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDEPENDENCE OF ALL NATIONS IN THE WORLD.

Roosevelt Gives Lie Direct

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT EMPHASISED THAT THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES HAD NOT CHANGED AND WOULD NOT CHANGE. IT HAD BEEN DELIBERATELY MISREPRESENTED BY SOME MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS AND SOME NEWSPAPER OWNERS.—Reuter.

NAZI BAN ON ACTORS

Because Of "No Positive Attitude Towards National Socialism

BERLIN, Feb. 3.

For "trying to make the party and state institutions ridiculous" in their stage performances, five theatrical artistes have been forbidden to appear on a German stage in future by order of Dr. Goebbels.

The principal artistes, Warner Finck, is a well-known reconteur, whose witty remarks concerning public affairs led to a closing down of his cabaret in March, 1935. On that occasion, Finck received a severe warning from the authorities, yet only recently according to the official announcement, he "showed that he is lacking in all positive attitude toward National Socialism".

The announcement adds that Frinck's attitude caused a series of annoyances to Nazi circles.—Reuter.

Russo-German Trade Pact Prolonged

BERLIN, Feb. 3.

It is understood that the existing trade agreement between Germany and Russia has been prolonged for another year, but authoritative circles declare that "Germany has not the intention of selling war material to Russia either against cash or exchange for Russian raw materials".

Preliminary discussions about an extension of the credit agreement were nipped in the bud.—Reuter.

6 MONTHS NOTICE TO BRITISH GOVT.

MALADA, February 2.

India's right to frame her own constitution through the medium of a Constituent Assembly, in addition to complete rejection of Federation, was urged by a resolution at the Malada District Political Conference, which has just concluded session.

The British Government were given a notice for a period of six months within which to reply to this "National Demand of India", failing which, it was suggested, that the All-India Congress Committee should be authorised to take such steps as it might consider necessary in order to enforce the demand in accordance with the principles and policy of the Congress.

CABLE ITEMS

BERLIN:—Well-informed quarters do not expect anything sensational in Sgr Mussolini's speech to-morrow. Italian circles here say that the speech will only deal with routine business.

EXPLOSIONS AGAIN

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Two explosions occurred within a few minutes of each other at about 6 a.m. in left luggage offices of the Tottenham Court Road and the Leicester Square tube stations.

The explosion in the Leicester-Square tube station was so terrific that windows opposite the station were broken.

Time bombs left in a suitcase are believed to be the cause of explosions in the Tottenham Court Road tube station. Five persons were injured in the Leicester Square tube station explosion, of whom one is serious.

I. R. A'S WORK

The police are convinced that the bomb outrages were again the work of sympathisers of the Irish Republican troops. Immediately the alarm was raised, police rushed to the principal underground stations and remained posted as a precaution against further trouble.

SCOTLAND YARD BUSY

Following a conference of the Police Chiefs all resources of the Scotland Yard have been mobilised in an effort to discover the authors of the outrages. Flying squads are conducting special Drive.—Reuter.

SARDAR STICKS TO HIS GUNS

Hand Of Paramount Power In Breach Of Pact By Rajkot Thakore

"The agitation for Responsible Government in the States is only a part of the general All-India struggle for independence; no measure of progress is possible in the Provinces, without a corresponding measure of progress in the States, for the agitation for the emancipation of the country is an integral and indivisible whole" observed Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, at a mammoth meeting at Dana Bunder on Friday night under the auspices of the Kathiawar Praja Mandal.

Continuing Mr. Patel said, that on the eve of their victory, they were left with no alternative, but a renewed fight; the hard-earned peace of the country was again disturbed, and he laid the entire responsibility on the Paramount Power and its representative, the Resident of Rajkot.

POSER TO VICEROY

Referring to the recent statement of the Viceroy on the Rajkot issue Sardar Patel said that, it did not require any great ingenuity to discover that it was only a diplomatic utterance of the type, in which British statesmen specialised. If it were an honest statement, it was incredible why an expensive troops was maintained by the Agency to give their support to any State move to suppress the aspirations of the subjects. It was plainly intended to coerce the people into passive acceptance of the undemocratic methods of the Durbar.

Concluding he appealed, to all Kathiawadis to be ready to send men and money to aid satyagraha in Rajkot, for if the "reign of terror" continued unabated Rajkot might very well become the harbinger of similar struggles in all parts of India.

Hungary, Vassal Of Rome-Berlin Axis

MOSCOW, Feb. 3.

M. Litvinov, after announcing the severance of Russia's relations with Hungary, informed the Hungarian Minister that the Soviet Legation at Budapest would be closed and that the Soviet Government expected closure of the Hungarian Mission at Moscow.

According to an official agency the decision of the Soviet is connected with the fact that as a result of the Munich Agreement Hungary has lately been subjected to strong pressure by certain States and "the policy of the Hungarian Government shows that it has easily yielded to this pressure and lost its independence to a considerable degree."

It is pointed out that the decision of the Hungarian Government to join the Anti-Comintern Pact cannot be justified by the interests of the Hungarian State itself which by no means coincide with the aggressive aims pursued under the guise of this pact by its participants and in the first place by Japan and consequently the decision is forced upon the Hungarian Government from outside.

Soviet circles explain the distinction made between the other signatories of the pact and Hungary because the other signatories are still independent states and declare that "Hungary is now a vassal of the Rome-Berlin Axis and does not deserve full diplomatic status."—Reuter.

VOTE FOR HORNIMAN

Huge Procession And Public Meeting At Matunga

To support the candidature of Mr. B. G. Horniman a huge procession started from Dadar Railway Station and went round all the localities of Matunga-Sion ward with posters etc. Fifteen street corner meetings were held and prominent leaders and voters of the locality exhorted the public to vote solidly for Mr. B. G. Horniman. The procession terminated late at night at the King's Circle Garden, Matunga.

M. Spaak Assaulted

Scenes After Elections To Flemish Academy Of Medicine

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2

A group of demonstrators mostly ex-servicemen and youths attacked M. Spaak near his home in a Brussels suburb. They held up his car as he was driving home. M. Spaak was attacked as he stepped out from the car and was injured on the forehead.

Police reinforcements have been sent to guard M. Spaak's house following the demonstrators assaulting him.

The demonstrations were due to the election of Doctor Martens to the Flemish Academy of Medicine which has been a matter of heated controversy.

As M. Spaak left his motor-car a demonstrator snatched his hat and punched him several times on the face, but the injury is not serious.

The attack on M. Spaak was the sequel to a very rowdy scene in the Chamber where interpellation on the Martens affair occupied three days. M. Spaak, irritated, appealed to the Chamber to be left in peace to get on with more important things. His majority fell to two in the final division.—Reuter.

EMIGRATION OF GERMAN JEWS

Schacht's Plan Modified Beyond Recognition: Rublee Optimistic

BERLIN, Feb. 3

Dr. Schacht's original emigration plan has been modified beyond recognition.

It is understood now that there is no question of an outside loan nor of additional German commercial exports.

No actual agreement has been reached but it is understood that Mr. Rublee regards that the talks have come to a satisfactory conclusion and is optimistic.—Reuter.

GERMAN CLAIM FOR COLONIES

Renewed Campaign Likely

LONDON, Feb. 3

Important changes in the form of the renewed German campaign for colonies will become apparent in the near future, says the "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent.

"I learn that all branches of the Reich colonial association are being instructed to discontinue references to our old colonies' and instead to concentrate on a more comprehensive demand for colonies of equal value to those held or administered by other European states." Reuter

Pure Fabrication

BERLIN, Feb. 3.

The Propaganda Ministry describe the "Daily Telegraph's" colonial story cabled earlier as a pure fabrication.—Reuter.

Republicans Preparing For Last Stand

Sequel To Fall Of Vich And Berga

PERPIGNAN, Feb. 2.

With the Nationalist forces pressing forward from the south and west, French authorities are preparing to deal even with greater numbers of refugees than the 45,000 who have crossed the frontier during the past week.

Foreign military experts here expect the fall of Vich and Berga to be followed by the collapse of the Republican positions to the west of the Rapoll-Puigcerda road, one of the three highways leading into France, still held by the Republicans.

The latter are reported to be moving their heavy armaments out of this sector towards the Mediterranean where they will make a final stand.

One of the Republicans' main problems is that of safeguarding possible ways of retreat by sea from Catalonia to the Madrid-Valencia one. Many small fishing ports on north Catalan coast are reported to be preparing for such a retreat while the Republican fleet is standing by for convoy duty.—Reuter.

REBELS OCCUPY SEILS

BUGOS, Feb. 3

General Franco's legionary of mixed corps advancing on Gerona its objective thus gaining a firm its objective thus gaining a firm footing in Gerona Province.—Reuter.

Another Town Falls In Franco's Hands

SALAMANCA, Feb 3

A Nationalist communique claims the capture of the Catalan town Berga.—Reuter.

Czech Budget Shows Huge Increase On Defence

PRAGUE, Feb. 3.

Czechoslovakia will spend over two million sterling more on defence in 1939 than in 1938 according to the federal budget which puts the total expenditure at about 23 and half million sterling of which about 10,300,000 are for national defence compared to about eight million in 1938.—Reuter.

BOBLET CHAMPION KILLED

ST. MORITY, Feb. 3.

The Swiss Boblet champion R. Capardutt was killed while competing for the Boblet Grand Prix. He crashed on a tree and died of head injuries. The race was abandoned.—Reuter.

KAUNAS:—At the termination of a conference of Balkan alliance, a communique affirmed that the Baltic States favoured a policy of neutrality and work for peace in conjunction with all interested countries.

ROOSEVELT'S POSITION UNASSAILABLE

WASHINGTON: Feb. 3.

President Roosevelt's position remains unassailable is the conclusion reached in circles close of the administration following the latest foreign policy developments.

They declare that the President's declaration was secret and so cannot be effectively quoted against him. Secondly, his power to recommend and follow the policy indicated cannot be questioned.

Thirdly Mr. Hoover's condemnation is offset by his own ex-Secretary of State.

Mr. Stimson, who supports an anti-Fascist boycott and lifting of the arms embargo on Spain. Fourthly, those who attack President Roosevelt are likely to have received the benediction of Italian and German newspapers which will be most damaging to their public standing.

At the request of Mr. Taylor, Chairman of the House of Representatives, Appropriations Committee, President Roosevelt held a Conference at White House on the arms needs of the country.

According to Mr. Taylor the Conference discussed technical details regarding the general situation in world affairs.

Other circles however state that President Roosevelt reviewed the terms of the Munich Pact and the subsequent developments in Europe. He also stressed the need for a stronger national defence for the United States and emphasised the need of obtaining approval of Congress for full appropriations for national defence requested in his budget message.

REDUCTION OF FEDERAL EXPENDITURE

It is understood that there is a strong sentiment among the members of the Appropriation's Sub-Committee to reduce the War Department appropriation below the President's recommendations as a part of the general movement for Congress to hold down the Federal Expenditure.

Congress finally approved 725 million dollars relief. The Bill has been sent to White House for signature.—Reuter.

Gayda Criticises President's Statement

ROME, Feb. 3.

"If the United States frontiers extend to the Rhine, Italy's must extend to the Panama Canal", declares Signor Gayda writing in "Giornale d'Italia".

Signor Gayda describes President Roosevelt's reported statement to the Senate Military Commission as a "premediated act of open provocation of war and discouragement to Mr. Chamberlain".

He adds that President Roosevelt has taken sides openly against Germany and Italy.—Reuter.

"REALIST FOREIGN POLICY OF HITLER"

BELGRADE, Feb. 3

A reference to Herr Hitler's "realist foreign policy" was made by M. Gafencu in a statement following his talk with Dr. Stoyadinovitch.

M. Gafencu declared that Rumania and Yugoslavia would welcome friendly and helpful interest of a great power whenever shown.

They would pursue a united policy of joint aim for the consolidation of Central Europe and the Balkans.

The talks also dealt with communications especially the proposal to build a road from Constanza through Bucharest and Belgrade to Trieste.—Reuter

RELEASE FOR 7 POLITICALS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The Associated Press understands that another seven political prisoners have been directed by the Government of Bengal to be released in pursuance of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee appointed at the end of the last Assembly session.

World Achievement.

New Housing Areas

Much adverse criticism may be justly levelled against some of the methods adopted in the matter of slum clearance, and there is no new housing area in the land which is not capable of improvement. But a fair review of what has been done in this direction since the war, and of what is still being done, gives us the satisfaction of thinking that at any rate we have achieved something.

"For it is true to say that never since man walked on two legs have more people lived in comfortable, decent houses."

This is significant. Of this we may rightly boast. It is a great thing. When we think of the ways in which millions once lived—cellars, crowded tenements, abominable holes, the fact that to-day almost every big city in the world, and most smaller towns, are in great measure rid of the worst slums, and can point to fair suburbs where even the poor may have fresh air and sunshine, we may well agree that all this is a triumph.

In detail it may be far from perfection, but broadly speaking great things have been done. One of the most remarkable achievements of modern times is, surely, the spreading of the cities outwards towards the green fields—the growing up of small but pleasant houses with light and air, with gardens and lawns, all helping to make life sweeter and cleaner and healthier—and, therefore, one would think, happier.

Firing On Nov 7 Was Entirely In Self-Defence

Attitude Of Crowds To Blame

Leaders Incited Strikers By Inflammable Speeches But Left Them Uncontrolled

KANIA COMMITTEE REPORT TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

The Committee, appointed by the Bombay Government, to inquire into the Bombay Disturbances on the day of the One-Day General Strike on Nov. 7 last and measures taken by the authorities has submitted its report to the Government.

Firing In Self-Defence

In the course of its findings, the Committee holds that "FIRING RESORTED TO BY THE POLICE WAS ENTIRELY IN SELF-DEFENCE; AND IF THEY HAD NOT DONE SO, THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN IN IMMINENT DANGER OF THEIR LIVES."

Attitude Of Crowd

"THE ATTITUDE AND ACTIONS OF THE CROWD WERE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FIRING."

Strike Leaders Responsible

And for this defiant attitude and the violent actions of the crowds, the Committee hold THE COUNCIL OF ACTION AND ITS MEMBERS RESPONSIBLE, IN THAT, THEIR PROPAGANDA AND "INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES AND WRITINGS" GOADED THE STRIKERS TO MAKE THE STRIKE "SUCCESSFUL" BY ANY MEANS WHATSOEVER.

The Labour leaders are also blamed for leaving their followers unguided and uncontrolled after inciting them.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

BOMBAY: Friday.

The report of the Bombay Disturbances Enquiry Committee has been submitted to Government. This Committee was appointed by Government on 11th November 1938 as a result of the serious disturbances in Bombay City on November 7. The Hon. Mr. Justice H. J. Kania, Judge of the High Court, Bombay, was appointed Chairman. Mr. V. F. Taraporewala, Bar-at-Law and Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bar-at-Law were the other Members. Mr. H. K. Chainani, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary in the Legal Department was appointed Secretary.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The terms of reference to the Committee were as follows:—

(a) the origin, causes, nature and extent of the disturbances which took place in the City of Bombay as a result of the strike on the 7th November 1938;

(b) whether the precautionary measures and the action taken by the authorities before and during the strike were adequate and justified;

(c) such other matters as may be germane to the above.

EVIDENCE RECORDED.

The Committee held preliminary meetings on the 16th and 17th November and framed a questionnaire which was published in the Press. Copies were also sent to a number of important bodies, associations and person, including various labour unions. In all 120 replies were received to the questionnaire and the Committee had before it 154 statements of persons who had complained to the police about injuries to their person or property.

T. U. C. NON-CO-OPERATES.

The President of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress informed the Committee that they had passed a resolution not to co-operate with the Committee and that therefore they did not propose to send any reply. The Independent Labour Party, the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) and certain other labour unions also sent no reply. The Committee held a number of public sittings and examined 130 witnesses, including workers, shop-keepers and representatives of important associations and bodies. When oral evidence was being recorded, no member or representative of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) or of the Independent Labour Party attended or offered to give evidence before the Committee, although due intimation of the sittings of the Committee was given in the Press.

ON EVE OF STRIKE.

In the first part of its report the Committee briefly reviews the constitution of the organisations which declared the strike of November 7 and the ways and methods adopted by them to carry out their object. The Committee points out that the activities of certain Communist leaders had been restricted by Government between July 1934 and December 1935 and that the Girni Kamgar Union (Lal Bawta), among certain other associations, had been declared to be an unlawful association. When the Congress Ministry came into power, it cancelled all orders made against labour leaders under the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act. This was followed by a revival of their activities, re-starting of the newspaper 'Kranti' and the starting of a new paper called the "National Front." The All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Union Federation were amalgamated and Communists and non-Communists became associated in the management of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress. The Industrial Disputes Bill drafted by Government came in for a good deal of criticism and as early as 8th September 1938, Mr. Parulekar, M.L.A., on his return to India from Europe suggested in a press interview the declaration of a one-day strike against the Bill, and a few days later Dr. Ambedkar, the founder of the Independent Labour Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly said that the executive of that Party had decided to organise a regular campaign against the Bill and was going to organise a one-day general strike in Bombay City. The Communists who controlled the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress decided to join hands with Dr. Ambedkar.

WAR PHRASEOLOGY.

The report of the Committee gives a number of extracts from speeches made by various leaders during the campaign for the one-day strike and says:—

"The above-quoted extracts from the speeches and newspapers under the influence of the Red Flag Union clearly show that the workers were asked to establish a militant union instead of a peaceful union organised on Congress lines. The expressions used clearly bear a war phraseology. It was expressly pointed out that Government was likely to use ruthless and resort to firing by way of a challenge to the workers and that they should accept the challenge and resist the police. They were worked up to defy the police and law and order and were emphatically told that for 24 hours at least, especially in the Madanpura locality, the Worli locality and the mill area—DeLisle Road-Parel locality—the workers' 'raj' should be established.

It is significant that the 7th November was also selected, as stated expressly, on the ground that it was the anniversary of the Russian revolution

As against these bellicose utterances it is significant to note that there is hardly a word uttered by any of the leaders asking the workers to use peaceful persuasion to bring about the strike."

INTIMIDATION.

The Committee points out that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was endeavouring from about the end of September to explain to the workers the effect of the Industrial Disputes Bill as conceived by the Ministry, and that there is clear evidence to show that Congress workers had been abused and assaulted. There is also clear evidence that before November 7 considerable intimidation was practised in the chawls by threats of use of force if workers attempted to go to work on November 7.

MOTIVE BEHIND STRIKE

The Committee discusses the different motive which actuated the two parties who brought about the strike. The Communists were apprehensive of losing their control over the workers by reason of the activities of the present Ministry coupled with the actual work done by the workers' organisations started and controlled by the Congress. Dr. Ambedkar, as would appear from a speech made by him on the afternoon of November 7, expressly used the strike as part of an electioneering campaign to dissuade workers from voting for the Congress candidates at the Municipal elections which were shortly to take place, and at the elections of the Legislature and public bodies later on. "Thus the common bond uniting the different parties was the hatred of their leaders for the Congress," as shown in their speeches and from the fact that they participated in the meetings where anti-Congress speeches were delivered."

The object of the Communists was to get the workers' Raj and that of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Dr. Ambedkar was to gain power and control over the workers to thwart the Congress Government.

VIOLENCE PREACHED.

"The Industrial Disputes Bill was made a stalking horse. "The leaders appear to have anticipated that without force the strike might not be successful and therefore violence was preached." Police and law and order were to be defied to establish the supremacy of the workers, that is, their leaders and the writ of the Congress Government was to cease to run on 7th November at least for 24 hours. We are, therefore, of opinion that the origin of the disturbances is to be traced to the combination of these two parties on an anti-Congress platform and the incitement by the leaders of these parties to violence to make the strike successful."

WORKERS KEPT OUT

The Committee then proceed to review the course of events on November 7. They point out that a large number of workers, especially women workers, preferred not to face hooliganism and assault and were willing instead to forego a day's wages. The absence of a large number of workers from the textile mills was thus not necessarily due to those workers concurring in the policy of the strike, but to the fear of personal assault.

METHODS OF STRIKERS.

The figures in the report show that out of 64 textile mills two were closed on November 7 owing to Purnima holiday and 10 did not start work owing to shortage of labour, but over 62,000 out of 1,160,000 day shift workers attended the mills in the morning. Trams, buses, railways and other factories worked in the usual course, but about 50 per cent. of the workers in the conservancy, drainage and works departments of the Municipality, who largely belong to the Depressed Classes, absented themselves that day The activity of picketers was very largely confined to the textile mills. Finding that most of the textile mills had started working, the strikers began to resort to violence to bring out the workers who had gone in. The method adopted was to stone the mills in order to strike terror in the workers. This stone-throwing commenced at about 8-30 a.m. and continued during the day.

RED FLAG AND I.L.P. VOLUNTEERS.

Attempts were also made to stop vehicular traffic, including trams and buses and also to make shop-keepers close their shops. Those who did not do so were stoned and articles from their shops thrown in the road.

In the crowd which resorted to this rowdy conduct there were Red Flag volunteers and volunteers wearing the badge of the Independent Labour Party and in not a single case did any of these volunteers help in preventing this disorderly behaviour.

On the contrary, these volunteers participated in and incited this kind of rowdyism.

As the report points out, "these volunteers had already received their lesson, for during the previous week, from day to day it was dinned into their ears that shops had to be closed and vehicular traffic stopped by all means." During the recess hour there were a large number of assaults by Independent Labour Party volunteers armed with lathis and about 10,000 workers did not return to work after the recess.

WOMEN MOLESTED?

The report refers to the "very unseemly conduct on the part of crowds towards women workers," and two particularly shocking examples of this are given in the report.

TOLL OF INJURED

The extent of violence practised by the strikers is shown by the fact that 633 men and women workers belonging to 31 different mills were injured on that day, and it is probably that there were a number of other cases.

The report goes on to quote from the speeches made by various leaders at a meeting held at the Kamgar Maidan in the afternoon of Nov. 7 and says:—

"The speeches quoted above clearly indicate the determination of several of the speakers to mislead and misguide the workers by giving inaccurate facts and figures. The evidence has established the facts and figures as set out by us, and the exaggeration indulged in in the speeches is so gross that we are led to the conclusion that the attempt was deliberately to deceive the public.

DISTORTION OF TRUTH

"Having seen the Kamgar Maidan, we are convinced that it is not possible to accommodate in the maidan and the roads surrounding it any more than 40,000 people at the outside. The statement of the speakers that there were over a lakh of people or lakhs at the maidan shows the extent to which exaggeration can go. The further statements that 95 per cent. of the workers were on strike, that not a sparrow had gone to work and that there was a peaceful strike are a gross distortion of the truth.

WHEN TROUBLE STARTED

"The above summary of facts and instances which have been proved before us show the nature and extent of the disturbances which took place on the 7th Nov. As regards the causes, it is clear that the disturbances started only when the leaders and the strikers realised that the strike was a failure and that all their preparations and intensive propaganda to make the strike successful had proved futile. As the strikers had been told to make the strike successful by any and every means at their disposal, when peaceful methods failed, violence was naturally resorted to. Stone-throwing at mills after 8 a.m. was intended to terrorise the workers who had gone in and coerce them to come out. The assaults and stone-throwing on workers who went out for their mid-day meal were clearly with the intention of striking terror in the minds of those who went out and preventing their return. Assaults on the workers who were returning from work in the evening, and especially on those who had returned to the mill chawls after the day's work, were sheer acts of revenge.

ABSENCE OF LEADERS

"The absence of principal Labour leaders to guide and control the volunteers and strikers on the 7th November in their activities from 9 o'clock onwards was clearly noticeable. It looks as if, after inciting the workers by their inflammatory speeches within a week of the strike, they conveniently absented themselves. The evidence further shows that when violence was resorted to in front of the office of the Girni Kamgar Union and at certain other places, some Labour leaders were either present or passed by, and took no steps to intervene.

It is admitted by Dr. Ambedkar that after 9 a.m., after giving directions for carrying on the strike, he left the mill area leaving the strike to look after itself. If he had taken the trouble to go round he would undoubtedly have found that a large number of the mills were working.

The volunteers, who are alleged to have worked in the mill area all throughout the day, took no steps to prevent shop-looting, tram-stopping or acts of rowdyism.

Indeed the evidence suggests clearly that they took active part in inciting those acts and themselves committed several acts of rowdyism and coerced several shopkeepers into closing their shops. Dr. Ambedkar's volunteers were described by his once co-worker, Mr. Warerkar, as inflammable material and a stormy element at all times. They are a well-organised body, and, as stated by one of the witnesses before us, but for their active support there would not have been even five per cent. of such success as was achieved by the strikers."

GOVT.'S PRECAUTIONS

The report then goes on to set out the precautionary measures taken by the authorities before the strike. The following statement given to the Associated Press on November 4 by the Hon. Mr. Munshi is quoted: —

'If the object of the proposed demonstration is to show the strength of Labour opinion against this measure, in a peaceful manner, no exception can possibly be taken. The Congress Government has allowed and will continue to allow the fullest latitude to any organised, but peaceful and disciplined demonstration, however hostile it may be.

"But at the same time the Government is bound to see that those who do not wish to participate in the demonstration and desire to attend to their normal work are given due protection against coercion or intimidation."

"Reports, however, are being received that organised efforts are going to be made on November 7 to forcibly prevent workers desiring to go to work from doing so I would, therefore, appeal to the leaders responsible for organising this demonstration to take effective measures to ensure that their followers conduct themselves peacefully and within the law."

The Commissioner of Police and the different responsible police officers stated that their instructions were to leave alone the strikers and their leaders and permit them to do what they liked, unless and until they found any attempt at breach of the peace or noticed any act of violence.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS

The Report sets out in detail the police arrangements for the day and the Committee come to the conclusion that "taking into consideration the policy of Government is indicated hereinbefore and the evidence led before us as to the happenings and incidence both before and on 7th November, we are satisfied that consistently with the policy of Government, the authorities took such precautionary measures to meet the situation as could be reasonably foreseen by them."

The Committee goes on to point out that it should be noted that 'meetings held at different places and processions taken out were not interfered with at all', except when the crowds became very violent, while the large meeting held in the afternoon at the Kamgar Maidan was allowed to disperse without interference.

LATHI CHARGES

Referring to lathi charges, the Committee observes that the evidence of the police witnesses shows that at the Elphinstone Mills at 8-30 in the morning and again at about 10 o'clock there were lathi charges to disperse the crowd, which had shown a distinct tendency towards violence. Apart from that, at some other places where police officers noticed attempts at looting or serious obstruction to traffic, some mild lathi charges were made.

On a consideration of the general rowdyism and acts of hooliganism perpetrated by the crowds as summarised above, the extent of injury appears on the whole to be extremely slight, thus showing that the lathi charges were not at all serious.

FIRING IN SELF-DEFENCE

The Report then reviews in detail the evidence with regard to firing by the police which took place near the Elphinstone Mill in the morning and in the neighbourhood of the Spring Mill in the evening. The Committee had made a careful examination of the scenes of the firing and their surrounding and both police witnesses and independent witnesses were examined. After an exhaustive discussion of all the circumstances the Committee says in our opinion, the firing resorted to by the police was entirely in self-defence, and if they had not done so, they would have been in imminent danger of their lives.

"The attitude and actions of the crowd were solely responsible for the firing."

"We are of opinion that the ultimate responsibility for the disturbance at the Elphinstone Mill, which resulted in firing and consequent casualties, must rest on the members of the Council of Action, who, by their intensive propaganda, invited the illiterate workers to resort to violence to make the strike a success.

AT SPRING MILL

In discussing the firing at the Spring Mill the Committee points out that the mill had worked throughout the day. When the mill closed at about 6 o'clock in the evening the workers were es-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4).

A SHORT STORY

Masked Ball

By Barbara Ann Benedict

Sayorook's big social function occurred each year in January. The event was a masquerade ball, held in John Stanton's big white house. Stanton owned the textile mill upon which the town depended for its livelihood.

Everyone was invited. Thus, Ray Longworth, returning from a five-year sojourn on the west coast, did not feel he was an intruder. Few were aware of his arrival in town, and fewer still would have recognized his handsome young face, for the years had changed him. He was older, more dignified. To-night he was masked, as were the others, and his disguise was assured.

Toward the middle of the evening, a half hour before the time to unmask, Ray found himself dancing with a girl dressed in pirate clothes. Golden hair peeped from beneath her gay turban. Full red lips smiled up at him. Blue eyes looked at him from behind her mask.

When the music finally stopped Ray led his partner into an alcove. "Let's sit out the encore. I feel as though I'd like to talk to someone. You see, no one seems to have recognized me here tonight, and I'm a bit lonesome".

"That's add", said the girl. "I recognized you the moment you came in you're Ray Longworth."

Ray peered into the eyes behind the mask." I say, how in the world did you know? Why, I haven't been in town for five years!"

"How could one forget little Ray Longworth? Why, you haven't changed a bit."

"But, really you surprise and intrigue me. May I ask whom I can compliment on such a fine memory."

"It isn't very flattering that you don't remember me."

The girl interested him, excited his imagination.

"I'll call you the mystery girl for now," he laughed. "I do hope I'll recognize you once we unmask."

"Pernaps," said the girl, "it won't intrigue you as much then. Reality sometimes is a great disappointment."

"But one with such a charming voice, and—and smile could hardly be disappointing. I'm willing to take a chance. May I see you again?"

Before she could answer a gay caballero approached and claimed his pirate girl for the dance. He watched her, until she was whirled away amid the throng of dancers, and was conscious of a strange feeling of ecstasy. Who was she? Why was she so sure he'd be disappointed? What lay behind the mask?

He stood up and strolled along the edge of the dance floor. He was passing a small anteroom when his eye caught sight of a girl, working over a table laden with refreshments. Her mask was off and she had thrown a cape about her shoulders.

Ray stopped short. The girl was Betty Stanton, John Stanton's only daughter. In their younger days Betty had been his sweetheart. An agreement more eagerly accepted by Betty than Ray. He was a man about to seek his fortune in the world then, and she the daughter of a smalltown rich man.

But here was Betty grown into womanhood, a lovely creature, a more beautiful woman than he could ever have imagined she would be.

He stepped into the room and tore off his mask. "Betty!"

The girl looked up startled, slightly bewildered. Then: "Ray! Good heavens, I had no idea you were back!" She came toward him with outstretched hand. And Ray took the hand and held it tight, looking down into the girl's eyes. The years rolled back. He was once more twenty, bold and confident. "Betty, you're lovely, beautiful. I—I"

She drew her hand away, laughing. "The same old Ray. Haven't changed a bit." Her eyes twinkled. "A moment ago I passed an alcove and saw you making love to a pirate. She wore her mask. It was most amusing."

Her words stung him. "Betty, please. It was no such thing. How in the world could a man make love to a girl whose face he couldn't see. She merely intrigued me because she recognized me when everyone else failed."

"And that's all that intrigued you?"

"Of course. What else could there be? It was a bit mysterious, but once the mystery is gone there is nothing."

Betty laughed and threw back her cape. Her costume was that of a pirate. "You were always interested in the unknown, Ray. You haven't changed. That why you went away."

"I went away, Betty, to find out things. And I've learned that mystery is disillusioning. That's why I came back—to find you—because you're real genuine and I love you."

"And I love you, Ray. I always have. That's why I recognized you. And I tested your love for the mystery, and found you were willing to commit yourself only to the reality. I'm glad."

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MUTT AND JEFF—This Picture Needs No Caption — We've All Been Through It — By BUD FISHER

LISTEN, YOU LITTLE CHUMP! WHAT'S THE IDEA BRINGING THAT SCOTCHMAN HERE TO STAY WITH US! HE'S SPONGING ON US!
I KNOW, MUTT! I'VE BEEN FEEDING HIM NOTHING BUT SPONGE CAKE BUT HE DON'T SEEM TO TAKE THE HINT!
BUT DON'T WORRY, MUTT! I'LL GET RID OF HIM YET!
OH, SANDY, DON'T YOU THINK YOUR WIFE AND FAMILY WILL WANT YOU TO BE WITH THEM ON NEW YEAR'S?
AYE, MON! I BELIEVE YOU'RE RICHT!
I SENT FOR 'EM! IT'S RALE THOCHTFUL O' YE!

Satyagrahis Re-arrested

The Secretary of the Mewar Satyagraha Committee writes:—

Reports from different places in Mewar indicate that that the attitude of the State authorities is progressively stiffening. This is in consonance with the similar attitude adopted in Rajkot and Jaipur and other States. On 29th January, 1939, Messrs. Kishanlal Sanadya and Radha Krishna Paliwal were released from the Central Jail, Udaipur after the completion of their terms of imprisonment. But they with one more worker, Mr Purshottam, have been re-arrested by the police as they refused to give any security demanded from them that they would not associate themselves with the Praja Mandal activities in future. They declared openly that they were with the Praja Mandal and would remain with it for ever. Mr. Kishanlal was arrested at Udaipur, while the other two gentlemen were arrested at Nathdwara.

News from Chhoti Sadri also comes about the arrest of Messrs. Amritlal Yadva, Jaychand Raigar, and Nathulal Yadva, who were arrested on the mere suspicion that they were connected with the activities of the Praja Mandal. Previous to these arrests the Police had made several searches, but nothing incriminating was discovered.

At Nathdwara a local student, Mr. Ambalal, was arrested by a police constable simply because he was found reading a nationalist Hindi Weekly of Ajmer. The student was, however, set free by the Sub-inspector of the local Police Station, who afterwards is reported to have warned the police constable against such arbitrary actions.

Another report from Udaipur is that on the recommendation of the Police the State authorities are thinking of enhancing the sentence of those Satyagrahi prisoners whose terms are otherwise to shortly end. The strength of the Police and C. I. D. staff is also being rapidly increased.

MURDER VERDICT AGAINST THREE PERSONS

The inquest on Hussein Aiman who is said to have been murdered in Bhisti Moholla on the 22nd January, concluded to-day.

All the accused were present in the Court.

Suleman Mohammad, a hack victoria driver living at Bhisti Moholla, stated that the deceased was his distant relative. He knew all the suspects who were related to one another. On the 22nd January at about 11-30 p.m. witness was seated on the road in front of the tea-shop of witness Hussein Ismail. The first four suspects were seated on the veranda of a fish-monger's 'pedhi,' and were using abusive language. In the meantime witness Noor Mohammad Hussein happened to come up. The suspect No. 2 abused him and with the help of suspect No. 3 seized him. At that time the deceased entered the scene and tried to persuade the suspects Nos. 2 and 3 to let Noor Mohammad go. Thereupon the suspects Nos. 2 and 5 seized the deceased by his arms and the suspect No. 1 stabbed him and ran away.

The deceased who was bleeding from his chest went in the direction of his house and sat on the steps of his staircase.

The police accompanied by some others including the son of the deceased took him to Hospital.

EYE-WITNESS' ACCOUNT.

Mr. Jehangir Ardeshir, a wine merchant living at Mazagaon, stated that on the 22nd January at 11-30 p.m. as he was on his way to Wadi Bunder in his car, he heard shouts of "Murder, Murder" near the junction of Bhisti Moholla. A man armed with a knife came on the main road and tried to jump into witness's car but he was stopped from doing so. Witness then drove slowly to the Ath Null and told the policeman there that the murderer was following his car.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of murder and abetment against the suspects Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

EXCISE RAID AT MARINE STREET

A complete working still actually in action; six and a half gallons of illicitly distilled liquor, sixty gallons of fermented wash ready for distillation and all the other paraphernalia for illicit distillation.

These were the things said to have been seized in the course of a sensational Excise raid carried out by Inspector Hudson and Rao Saheb Shete, from a room on the fifth floor of a building in Marine Street on Thursday morning.

Two men Jagatpal Parasingh and Surju Nannu, who are alleged to have been engaged in distilling liquor, were put under arrest.

Later in the day the police also arrested Thakurprasad Chalaisingh from a room in Colaba. A large quantity of liquor is alleged to have been seized from this place.

It appears that the police had certain information that illicit distillation on an extensive scale was being carried on in the room behind closeby barrel and locked doors.

The police who wanted to catch the men in action lay in ambush for some time. One of the men who were in the room came out to fetch a supply of coal when the police officer, with a posse of excise constables at their heels followed the man and forced their way before the door could be closed on them. They found a complete distillery with liquor actually brewing on. The furnace and bottles and canisters filled with liquor ready for distribution. There was also found a quantity of fermented wash ready for use.

The police arrested the two men and, on a clue furnished by them, they arrested another man at Colaba.

All the arrested men were put up before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day and were ordered to be released on bail.

Firing On Nov. 7 Was Entirely In Self-Defence

(Continued from Page 8).

corted by mill officers as it was thought that the strikers might attack them. When the mill workers came out of a side lane near the mill they were faced by a crowd which had collected on the open plot of land near the Maruti temple and both here and at the Naigum Cross Road the workers were greeted with the volleys of stones. When they attempted to return to the mill, another crowd stoned them from the open space near the side gate of the mill.

At one point a sergeant fired one shot which stopped the crowd throwing stones and enabled the workers to reach the side gate of the mill in safety.

Near the Patra Chawls a determined attack was made on a party of police under a sub-inspector who were forced to take refuge at the corner of the chawls where they were stoned from all sides.

All the men in the police party were injured including the sub-inspector who had to fire a number of rounds before he could get clear.

TO RESCUE PARSI GENTLEMAN

Two constables were pinned against the wall of the Kohinoor Mill and were struck and injured by the crowd which had to be dispersed by two more rounds from the sub-inspector's revolver. The sub-inspector saw a Parsi gentleman lying on the ground being attacked by crowd. He fired one more round and the Parsi gentleman was rescued.

This incident took place between 6 and 6-30 p.m. At about 7 o'clock it became quite dark but large crowds continued to throng the streets and lanes adjoining the mill and an unarmed police party in front of the main gate of the mill was stoned, and the crowd had to be driven back by an armed party. The crowd rallied and advanced on the police party throwing stones. The sergeant in charge fired six rounds without effect and the police party were forced to go backwards for about 35 yards.

Seeing that any further retreat would be fraught with great danger to his men the sergeant ordered five of the armed police to fire one round each in succession. The crowd broke up but a large party again advanced to about 40 or 50 yards of the police and the sergeant fired six more rounds and his armed constables three rounds. The party was subsequently extricated by police reinforcements. Some distance away the police were also stoned and the sergeant had his revolver knocked out of his hand.

Discussing the subsequent firing by Sergeant Waller and his armed men as a result of further incidents, the Committee holds that the object of the crowd which attacked the main gate of the Spring Mill at about 7 p.m. and which persistently threw stones at Sergeant Waller and his armed men was to cause serious injury to them and ultimately to overpower them.

The crowd appeared to be infuriated by the fact that the Spring Mills had worked with the full complement the whole day and desired to take revenge on the workers and cause damage to the mills and but for the arrival of large reinforcements the sergeant and his men would undoubtedly have been overpowered.

"Under very trying circumstances Sergeant Waller acted with considerable restraint and forbearance and resorted to firing only when there was no other way to meet the ugly situation. The firing was due entirely to the defiant mood of the crowd which was prepared to go to any length in attaining its object of wreaking revenge on the workers of the Spring Mills.

INCITEMENT BY SPEECHES.

"We are further of opinion that the defiant attitude and the violent action of the crowd were entirely due to their having been incited and inflamed by the speeches and writings of, and the propaganda carried on by, the members of the Council of Action. The workers were given to understand that they should by all means in their power assert the rule of workers on that particular day, that the orders of the police should not be obeyed even if accompanied by threats of firing and that no workers should be allowed to work on that day. It appears that the strikers felt that the workers of the Spring Mills had flouted the mandate of their leaders and that dire punishment should be meted out to them for doing so."

As a result of the firing at the Elphinstone Mills and the Spring Mill thirteen persons received bullet wounds, of whom two died.

AMBEDKAR EPISODE.

The report of the Committee concludes with a reference to an incident which took place after the close of their public sittings. All evidence was concluded at about 1 p.m. on Wednesday, January 11th and the fact was published in the evening papers. In the afternoon of January 12th two letters were received, one from Dr. Ambedkar and one from Mr. D. G. Jadhav, M.L.A. also of the Independent Labour Party. Dr. Ambedkar intimated his desire to cross-examine some of the witnesses and inquired whether the Committee was willing to recall them. Mr. Jadhav said that he thought he would be called to give evidence. He had come to Bombay on January 5th and had been trying to find out ways and means of approaching the Committee, so that his evidence might be taken. Not being able to find out the ways and means, he had addressed the letter to the Chairman of the Committee. The Committee considered both the letters, but in its opinion the desire to cross-examine witnesses shown by Dr. Ambedkar in his letter was not 'bona fide.' The Committee gives its reasons for coming to this conclusion and expresses the opinion that the motive behind the letter was not a genuine desire to cross-examine witnesses with a view to help the Committee in eliciting the facts but to hamper the work of the Committee and protract its proceedings. The Committee is of the same opinion as regards Mr. Jadhav's letter.

The report concludes: "In our opinion, having regard to the overwhelming documentary and oral evidence, which was laid before us and the trend of which must have been known all along to Dr. Ambedkar and the members of his party, they studiously refrained from coming anywhere near the Committee for reasons which are best known to themselves. This belated application on their part after knowing that the Committee had closed taking evidence, was evidently an attempt to create evidence on which they could base their grievance that the Committee had declined to hear all shades of opinion. We, therefore, declined to accede to their request."

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Dance, Drama And Films

A scene from "The Mikado," based on the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera, one of the outstanding releases of the week, at Regal.

Every Adult Ought To See "Damaged Lives"

Picture At Pathe Candidly Deals With Social Diseases

Every adult ought to see "Damaged Lives" shown this week at Pathe

Many a great picture we have seen at this cinema—"Les Miserables", "Emile Zola", "Mayerling". But seldom has Pathe or any other cinema in the city shown any film dealing with a vital social health problem in such a candid, straightforward manner.

A Columbia picture, sponsored by the British Social Hygiene Council and recommended by eminent medical authorities in India, "Damaged Lives" deals with the all important problem of venereal disease.

FATAL ESCAPADE

A young couple, both childhood friends, find themselves in love with each other. The boy insists upon immediate marriage but the girl asks him first to settle himself in life, so that their marriage, when it comes, does not go to the rocks.

One evening the boy meets another fascinating girl with whom he goes to her apartment. This escapade he considers as just an experience of a pleasant evening. He has in the meantime been placed in charge of his father's office and so marries his boyhood sweetheart Everything looks rosy to our hero, who suddenly discovers that he has contracted a venereal disease as a result of his one evening's pleasant escapade. He resorts to quack treatment and is lulled into the belief that all is well with him. He gets a rude shock however, when his wife goes to consult a specialist on the eve of her child birth. The young wife is stunned to learn that her husband's disease has also tainted her and in all probability will visit upon her unborn baby. The sweet dream of a happy home with children vanishes from her eyes, and her whole being turns against her husband.

What happens after that should be seen on the screen for a proper appreciation of the great moral, this picture preaches.

Although produced for the sole purpose of health propaganda the human appeal of the story is well-preserved and none of the players plays false to the true purpose of the film.

The accompanying speeches, made by eminent physicians and social hygiene experts on the subject matter of the picture, considerably add to the educative value of the production.

We recommend this picture to every adult filmgoer. Children under 16 should not be taken to see it.

JOAN BENNET and JACK BENNY in "Artists and Models Abroad," amusing comedy at Eros.

CHANCE TO APPEAR IN A FILM!

When Bhavnani Productions 'Shoot' Have-A-Heart Fete To-morrow

Do you want to appear in a film? Who doesn't! Anyway you will have an opportunity of participating in the production of a film if you visit the popular Have-A-Heart fete (Reclamation grounds) tomorrow (Sunday) between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

During this time Bhavnani Productions' cameramen will be busy 'shooting' the many exciting 'stunts' and interesting side-shows provided at the fete. These scenes are being taken for the Bhavnani Productions' forthcoming picture "Son Of Zambo."

Two thousand lucky persons will have an opportunity of being admitted to the fete free of charge.

The chance of being "featured" in a film, however, is not the only recommendation for the Have-A-Heart fete. As an evening rendezvous its attractions are unparalleled. They range from exciting motor cycling in the "Ball of Death" to a pleasant "Shanghai to Venice" cruise in motor boats, besides the merry-go-round, skating ring, didge'em ears, etc.

HEART-BEATS ARE NOW FILMED

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

A sound picture of the working of the human heart has been produced by a Russian film studio. The picture is in two reels, the first of which reproduces the movement and tone of a healthy heart, and shows the development of a characteristic form of heart trouble, the contraction of the aperture, between the left auricle and left ventricle. The spectator observes the progress of the disease and hears the fluctuating heart throb. The second reel is devoted to irregularities in the rhythm of the heart-beat.

KAY FRANCIS & GEORGE BRENT in "Secrets of An Actress," coming on Thursday to the Excelsior.

ARTISTS AND MODELS

They Are Abroad This Week, At Eros!

The first Jack Benny picture in more than a year, "Artists and Models Abroad", at Eros differs from Jack's previous productions in that the accent is now placed on the story, even though there are enough songs, scenery and beautiful choirnes to please the most avid musical comedy fans.

Russel Crouse and Howard Lindsay, the team responsible for the musical of a few seasons back, "Anything Goes", have written the story, and it fairly crackles with wit, hilarious situations, and bright dialogue. It revolves about an American impressario, played, of course, by Benny, who finds himself stranded at the Paris Exposition with dozens of beautiful girls on his hands and not a dime in his pockets.

One rollicking situation piles on another, as Benny meets Miss Joan Bennet, the daughter of a Texas oil man, in a cafe, and, thinking her as broke as himself, invites her to become a member of the troupe and starve in good company. When her happy-go-lucky father arrives on the scene he, too, joins the gang and shares the adventures of the hoofers.

STAR OF THE WEEK

Cagney In Grim Drama

"Angels With Dirty Faces" At Empire

"Angels with Dirty Faces" at New Empire is the picture of the week.

Starring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien who grow up in the film from a pair of guttersnipes, the former to a big-shot gangster, the latter to a priest, this picture hits squarely and hard with both hands. In an hour and a half of thrilling cinema fare yesterday, Empire audiences had an emotional experience which left them with the feeling that in "Angels With Dirty Faces" they had seen something really worth while.

Here actually is a work of which Warner Bros., Michael Curtiz, the director, John Wexley and Warren Duff, the writers (from Rowland Brown's story) may well be proud.

One hesitates to say whether it's the story itself, the powerful-

(continued on page 11 col.5)

SAVITRI PRAYS TO THE GRIM GOD OF DEATH—
One of the dances to be staged by the Pooviah Sisters this evening at Excelsior.

SHE DANCES AGAIN

Joan Crawford In "The Shining Hour" At Metro

With Joan Crawford in her first dancing role since "Dancing Lady," produced five years ago, "The Shining Hour," which opened yesterday at the Metro Theatre, also presents such screen headliners as Margaret Sullavan, Robert Young, Melvyn Douglas and Fay Bainter in what must definitely be put down as one of the entertaining offerings of the new movie season.

The new picture relates the adventures of a Broadway night club dancer who marries a middle-western gentleman farmer. He takes her into the heart of his family and there her difficulties begin. A brother-in-law promptly falls in love with her and his wife is the one friend she has in the household. An elder spinster sister despises her and makes no secret of it.

In this situation, the girl is helpless. Tragedy comes into the pic-

(continued on page 11 col.5)

A scene from "Damaged Lives," a candid and powerful film, dealing with vital social health problems, at Pathe.

Balasaraswati To Give Recital At Matunga

Bharatanatya Is Not Mere Dance But Dancing Marathon

The dance season in Bombay seems to be in the nature of an epidemic. Either it is all-dance or no dance at all. Balasaraswati will be another distinguished visitor to the city and will give a recital in Bharatnatya on Sunday at Matunga under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeet Sabha. She is a brilliant exponent of the Bharatnatya or Tanjore School of dance. This school of dance is more allied to the Kathak and is marked by fast foot-work, and quick turns and curves. Balasaraswati hails from the family of the late Veena Dhanam, the house for dancing and music in South India.

Her early training was under the direct guidance of the late Veena Dhanam and Nayana Pillai who combined in themselves melody and rhythm. The masterly grip over timings or marking of "tal" which Balasaraswati exhibits in her dance numbers reminds one of the late Mr. Nayana Pillai's exactitude in Pallavi Swaras. Bharatnatya is not a mere dance, but more in the nature of a dancing marathon, when one considers the fact that it is a solo dance and the same artiste has to perform in quick succession various dance numbers even without breathing interval. Balasaraswati's art has won the admiration of artistes like Udaya Shankar and Rabindranath Tagore and many European art critics.

JOAN CRAWFORD seen this week at Metro in "The Shining Hour."

CHATTOPADHYAYA'S NEW PLAY

"Coffin" To Be Staged At C. J. Hall

Bombay citizens in the near future have an opportunity of witnessing a high-class stage performance at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

It is to be a play of unusal kind the title itself suggests it.

"The Coffin"—A play in two acts accompanied in parts by incidental music, specially composed for the play has been written by Harindranath Chattopodhyaya and deals with the life of an artist of the past, in the present.

We understand that the cast which consists of several well-known players, besides Mr. Chattopadhyaya himself in the leading roles is an exceptionally strong one.

"Devata"

The Huns picture "Devata" will be shown at the West End from 11th instant and not at Majestic as was erroneously announced on our Wednesday film page.

It Is Dance Week In Bombay

Auzurie At Capitol, Second Week

Auzurie and her "Kala Mandal" will extend their season at the Capitol for a further period in response to the request of the public.

They will present a change of programme from to-day, including many new ballets which are representative of the classical and traditional forms which Auzurie presents with a refreshing novelty and originality. Among these are the Nuptial dance of "Luxmi Narayan;" "Sita Swayamwar;" the "Agni Nrittya;" the Mysorean religious festival dance known as "Chamandi Nrittya"; the "Har Gourie" dance in honour of God Shiva and his wife Parvati; a dance depicting the life of Queen Mirabai, one of India's greatest woman-saints; a folk dance of the United Provinces, and a phantasy depicting how cosmos was evolved out of chaos.

Some of these are gorgeous ballets presented with colourful costumes and amidst spectacular settings by the whole ensemble.

The "Ajanta" and "Indra Sabha" ballets which have proved so popular in the first programme have been retained.

The musical side, under Mr. Shantaram Manjrekar, has been now strengthened by the addition of Miss Snehhprabha Pradhan, a guest performer, whose songs and dances have been always enchanted at every show.

POOVIAH SISTERS AT EXCELSIOR

DANCING SISTERS!

Today the Pooviah sisters will open a four-day season of their dance programmes at the Excelsior Theatre.

Their dances draw for their inspiration upon varied themes—mythological legends, historical romances and the living conditions of modern India Thus the programme includes among others, dances of Satyawan-Savitri, Sitaharan, Wooing of the Lotus, Krishna and Gopis and the Dance of Equality. The last-named dance, seeking to bring art nearer to reality, is thus described: "The Rich woman is decking herself and idling away her time in rounds of amusement. The poor woman is working in the fields and factories. Between the two there is a wide gulf. Equality comes on the scene and restores them to the same place."

The three talented Pooviah sisters who have spent much time in studying the technique of Indian dance will be accompanied by Shivadutt and Pransukh and a party of musicians.

It will be a good opportunity to see their performance and compare their mode of interpretation with that of other dances who have recently appeared or are simultaneously appearing in Bombay.

'Pushpa Anjali' To Be Revived

On Wednesday, 8th instant, two shows—one at 6-15 p.m. and another at 10 p.m. will be given at the Excelsior Theatre of the now famous "Pushpa-Anjali" dance dramas. It will be remembered that these were staged sometime ago at the Eros Theatre in aid of the Nurses' Aid Association by the Bombay Women's Club and that they met with complete success and much enthusiasm.

Now the same Club is arranging for two performances, this time in aid of two most deserving objects, the Spanish Relief Fund and the Village Welfare Fund, organised by the National Council of women in India. All people with sympathetic hearts will be ready to help in this relief work.

Evergreen Pictures

Evergreen Pictures have opened their branch office at Calcutta from 1st January under the able management of Mr. Burjorji M. Mehta who has very long experience in the line.

Evergreen Pictures have also secured the services of Mr. Kundulal Bhatia, who was until recently the manager of Metro Goldwyn Mayer Bombay office, whom they are sending to Bangalore for taking charge of their Bangalore office as General Manager from 1st February.

OPERATIC FILM AT REGAL

"The Mikado" a Grand Musical In Technicolour

One of the most popular and world-famous musical shows of all time, "The Mikado" has been at last filmed with all the glorious melodies faithfully transferred to the screen and its intensive appeal of music and mirth heightened by the reproduction in colour of some of the most beautiful and elaborate sets ever employed in a film of this nature.

Based upon the Gilbert and Sullivan opera, the film was adapted, produced and conducted by Geoffrey Toye and directed by Victor Schertzinger, American director of Grace Moore films and other famous musical subjects. The music is played by the London Symphony Orchestra.

Most of the cast is comprised of members of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, but the main leading role, Naki-Poo, is taken by Kenny Baker, popular American stage and screen vocalist, while Yum Yum is acted by Jean Colin, English musical-Comedy favourite.

FLIGHTY ACTRESS.

Ann Sheridan lost four pounds running up and down a flight of stairs for a scene in "Dodge City."

Garbo Picture At Broadway

Mounted with spectacular lavishness, directed with that perfection of detail for which Clarence Brown has become famous, the latest, Garbo drama, "Marie Walewska", in which the incomparable Swedish actress is co-starred with Charles Boyer, will be revived to-day at the Broadway, Dadar.

JAMES CAGNEY and Ann Sheridan in "Angels With Dirty Faces," outstanding film release at New Empire.

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Tenancy Bill In Bombay Assembly

(continued from page 24)

lage officers had been instructed to see that the Mahars were not denied their right to the free and amicable use of the public wells.

Government was, however, considering whether any action could be taken either by legislation or otherwise to prevent the use of social boycott by one section of the community against another section which attempted to exercise its civic rights.

In reply to supplementary questions, the Premier stated that it was the duty of the social workers, and more so of the officials, to encourage "mahars" to go to public wells. In this connection, the Premier stated how he himself had to lead some unwilling people to go to the wells and draw water. Those persons were generally afraid to go to public wells and Government gave such protection as was possible to give.

Asked whether any extra amount had been earmarked for giving protection in this connection, the Premier replied, amidst laughter, that it was the duty of the Police to give protection and that budget provision would be made to make the Police to do their duty.

WATER SUPPLY AT JUHU.

Replying to questions of Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla with regard to water supply at Juhu the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local self-government, stated that the total area of sea-beach land at Juhu was 121 acres. Out of this, an area of about 17 acres was used by the people of Bombay as open sea-land for health purposes, the remaining area being covered by the sea at high tide. In reply to further questions, the Minister stated that the income of the Juhu Municipality was small and that Government had made a provision of Rs. 10,000 for laying water mains at Juhu. It was doubtful, however, whether even with that help the Juhu Municipality would be able to provide a free supply of water to visitors. There were 40 cottages and 22 hotels and it was probable that some huts were used at times for immoral purposes.

In reply to a supplementary question, the Minister stated that proper provision of water for the visitors would be made.

PROHIBITION POLICY.

In connection with Government policy of prohibition, the following replies were elicited to questions put by Mr. Jhabvala.

(-) That Government had published rules for the recognition of Temperance Associations and Government was aware that several bodies were carrying on prohibition propaganda. Some persons and associations such as the Indian Temperance Association, Bombay, and the Ankola and Kumta Congress Committees in Kanara had given information about excise crimes and had helped in the arrest of offenders and in propaganda work.

(2) That the manufacture of power alcohol from Mhowra flowers was under Government consideration and that in the meanwhile the departmental purchase of Mhowra flowers was carried on in order to keep them out of illicit distillation.

(3) That 639 surprise visits were paid to toddy shops and tree-foot booths and samples of toddy were taken and sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government during the six months ending on March 31, 1938.

(4) That samples of toddy were taken from toddy shops and booths in all districts except Kaira where there is no toddy shop or tree-foot booth. Prosecution was launched in some cases. The offenders were black-listed for varying periods and their licenses cancelled. The remaining cases were under inquiry.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

To queries from Mr. Jhabvala, the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health, stated that provision of medical relief within their respective areas was one of the obligatory duties of the Municipalities and the District Local Boards concerned. Government gave grant when necessary to enable them to carry out that duty.

Government had sanctioned a scheme for medical relief by subsidising practitioners. The number of villages with a population of 500 and over was in excess of 9,000 and due to financial stringency, it was not possible to provide free medical aid in all places. There were 329 free and charitable medical dispensaries in the Province, 210 in towns and 119 in villages, apart from further provision for more villages in the near future. There were 25 civil hospitals where treatment was given free to the poor.

NEW SUGAR FACTORY

Mr. R. B. Girme asked questions regarding the proposal to start a new sugar factory on the Godavari Left Bank Canal.

Mr. Nurie stated that Government had received an application from Mr. R. C. Kotak, Rice Merchant and Commission Agent of Bombay asking for permission to start a new sugar factory. Government intended to grant the application. The details regarding the annual area of sugarcane for which a supply of water could be guaranteed and the fixation of the area of the proposed new sugar factory were under consideration. There were reserved factory areas on those canals but they were thrown open to irrigators only because a factory was not applied for.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

In reply to questions from Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji, Mr. Patil stated that it was not necessary to make experiments as it was an established fact that industrial alcohol could be manufactured from molasses and that the report of a formal committee appointed by Government in this connection was in favour of manufacture of power alcohol from molasses.

Q: Whether Government also propose to direct experimenting on molasses or chemical solvents, such as acetous and colateral products necessary for the production of artificial silk and staple fibre?

A: Government will consider this question in connection with the proposals for the manufacture of artificial silk which are at present under consideration.

MORE POWERS TO POLICE

After lunch, Mr. Munshi introduced the Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 whose object was to delegate any of the powers of the District Superintendent of Police to an Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Police with the previous approval of Government. In the original Act there was no such provision.

Mr. Jhabvala moved an amendment which sought to delegate only such powers which would not interfere with the discharge of the duties of the subordinate officer.

Mr. Munshi replying stated that the section was clear and that delegation was left to the discretion of the District Superintendent.

The amendment was lost without a division and the Bill was carried through third reading.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Then Mr. L. M. Patil introduced and moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay weights and Measures Act, 1932, which proposed that a trader or his employee or agent, possessing unauthorised, unverified or unstamped weights or measures would be presumed to carry those weights and measures for use for trade, until the contrary was proved.

Mr. Phadke moved an amendment to the effect that the explanation should clearly specify that the conviction should be secured when an unauthorised measure was found on the business premises of a trader instead of with him or with his agent.

Sir Ali Mohommedkhan Dehlavi supporting the amendment stated that it would not go against the spirit of the Bill.

Mr. Parulekar opposing stated that if the amendment was passed, it would enable dishonest traders to continue to have two measures.

Mr. Patil, replying, stated that the amendment was unnecessary.

The amendment was lost without a division and the Bill was carried.

LIFTS FOR BUILDINGS

Then Mr. Nurie introducing the Bill to provide for the regulation of the construction, maintenance and working of lifts and all machinery and apparatus pertaining thereto in the Province of Bombay, moved it for the first reading.

Explaining the Bill, the Minister stated that in the town of Bombay a number of buildings were being constructed and that they might be installed with lifts. It was necessary in the interests of both the purchasers and the sellers that some sort of check against defective working order was enforced.

When the bill passed through the first reading, the minister moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee with instructions that report be submitted within two months.

The motion was passed.

The House then adjourned till Saturday 10-30 a.m. (to-day).

CHINA NOT CONQUERED

(Continued from Page 6).

political stronghold of freee China for years to come. Over three hundred factories have been moved to the west and northwest. Mineral wealth is being developed. Thousands of men are working day and night on new highways and railways. Lines of "economic defence" are being formed through industrial co-operatives, and numerous small mobile industrial units. By means of these and also increased agricultural production the Chinese National Government expect to develop a self-sufficient economy even if the nation's cities and railways are all lost. Irregular economic basis are projected along with the irregular guerilla warfare. Ammunition is being manufactured in occupied territory. The Chinese financial structure has bent but has not broken. Exports are being kept up surprisingly well with government aid.

Doomed Hopes

Japan, on the contrary, cannot win the war economically without peace and security and some measures of protection for her programme of exploitation. If she does not realize on her conquest she fails. If the Japanese militarists are not able within a few years to fulfil the glowing promises made to their own people of a "new order in Asia" and of wealth pouring back to Japan, we may well expect an economic upheaval within Japan and a perhaps sudden shattering of popular confidence in the present government regime. Japan to win the war must win it quickly, must secure sufficient capital for reconstruction and exploitation and must establish order in occupied areas. But she cannot fulfil any of these conditions. The Japanese war lords have succeeded only in destroying the market for Japanese goods in most of China and have hopelessly alienated business and government leaders in China who might at one time have given them economic co-operation.

Political Loss

Japan has lost the war politically. In China proper she has not been able to set up one autonomous or puppet government under her tutelage that is staffed with able Chinese officials or assistants. The autonomous governments are all made up of third-rate puppets and the strings are pulled by Japanese militarists. Attempts to bring those scattered governments into a scheme of federation have failed. The administration of country governments in occupied territory will be even more difficult for the Japanese. Eighty per cent of the people of China live in villages and are affected most intimately by country government. The Japanese Army has driven away the most intelligent and able Chinese officials and rural workers. How does it expect to collect taxes, develop communications, improve agriculture, rehabilitate the poor peasants, administer courts and at the same time reap a profit. Japan faces non-co-operation from educated patriotic Chinese leaders and deep-seated hostility among the common people to its programme of exploitation. The use of ruthless armed force in political administration will be self-defeating. The outstanding "achievement" of the Japan—controlled municipal government in Nanking has been the introduction of an enormous business in narcotics and prostitutes. The Japanese militarists have shown without question that they are morally incapable of ruling another people, and they will fail in their attempt to rule China.

Growing Opposition

Japan has lost politically in the whole Far East. Her prestige so high after the Russo-Japanese War has fallen pitifully low. Nothing has struck me with greater force in my recent contacts with representatives of all Asiatic countries than their unwillingness to concede Japan's claim to dominance in Asia.

In her diplomatic relations with western nations Japan has failed, as some of her own thoughtful leaders now admit. Germany and Italy can give her no material aid. The democracies, on the other hand, can withdraw their trade with Japan and other forms of economic assistance and make the realization of Japan's designs for conquest and exploitation infinitely more difficult.

Time, relentless time, is on China's side. Those who know China best, her resources, her people, her leadership, her spirit, have unshakeable faith in her future despite the tragic sufferings of the present. No Chinese leader can now propose a compromise or dishonourable peace and hope to stand. China is preparing for prolonged resistance, sure that she will win her liberty in the end. China is not and will not be conquered.

CAGNEY IN GRIM DRAMA

(Continued from Page 10).

ly human message it carries, or the amazing performance by the actors which is outstanding. At any rate "Angels With Dirty Faces" seems destined for a mass attention and a successful run at the Empire.

CAGNEY TOPS AS GANGSTER

In 97 minutes of emotional conflict, Jimmy Cagney as a bigshot gangster, and Pat O'Brien as a fighting priest, boyhood pals, take us through the checkered careers of both, their entanglement and subsequent climax to an end, which for obvious reasons we will not disclose here. But, it is safe to say, it is an ending which will go down indelibly imprinted in the memory of anyone who sees it.

SHE DANCES AGAIN

(Continued from Page 10).

ture when the spinster sister sets fire to the house which the newlyweds have built. Aware that her husband is in love with the newcomer, the sister-in-law rushes into the flames but is rescued by the dancer. The incident restores all of them to their senses and life adjusts itself on a happier basis.

RAJENDRA BABU TO PRESIDE OVER BENGAL CONGRESS WORKERS CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA. Feb. 3.

Dr Rajendra Prasad, member of the Congress Working Committee, arrived here this morning from Cuttack by the Puri Express.

He proceeds to Tantipara (Birbhum) to-day to preside over the All-Bengal Congress Constructive Workers' Conference, to be held there to-morrow and the day after.

On his return from Tantipara he proposes to pay a visit to Santiniketan.—A. P.

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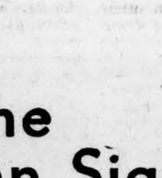
THIS COMPETITION IS NOW CLOSED

A total of **Rs. 10,000** was distributed in prizes



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CAT AND FIDDLE

This name is supposed to be a corruption of the French "Le chat fidèle," a Frenchman having called his house by that name in memory of a favourite cat. The suggestion that it comes from "Caton le Fidèle" (a Governor of Calais) seems somewhat far-fetched.

The game of 'cat' (trap ball) and a fiddle (for dancing) provided for the amusement of customers is another explanation of the name.

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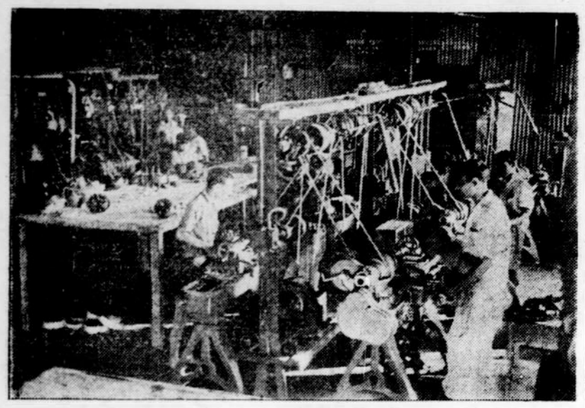


A section of the factory showing, grinding, threading and turning of the Stator shafts for the Bombay Fans.

BOMBAY FANS

History And Progress of *Electric Fan Industry*

The progress of modern civilization has in many ways been influenced and made possible by the rapid growth in the application of electricity to the service of man. India is a country of varying temperatures and in hot weather it is difficult to do away with a "Punkha." The hand-driven and mechanical "Punkhas" have in turn given way to the electric fan. This is now one of the important and varied applications of electricity to mitigate the horrors of heat.

Early Indian Enterprises

For a long time past, Marelli were the only Electric Fans imported in India. Slowly, a share in the business was claimed by important British firms and other foreign manufacturers. But until 1924 no serious effort was made by Indian concerns to cater for this demand, or to produce really good and cheap fans in India. The India Electric Works of Calcutta, and the Model Industries of Agra, placed the first fans manufactured in India on the market. The extensive boycott of foreign goods in 1930-31 gave a good push, and now over half-a-dozen firms of repute are producing really good and efficient Electric Fans in our country. A comparatively cheaper fan has been a serious problem so far. The foreign manufacturers with their World-wide sales organization, colossal resources, huge reserves and established Works can still favourably compete with any fan manufacturer in India.

Simple Machinery

The "Electric Fan and Motor Works" having their Works in Bombay have so far achieved a great measure of success in this field and produce really 'good' yet 'cheap' electric fans. The promoter made a deep study of the various types imported in India, as also of those manufactured in India, carefully analysed the various problems, and evolved methods by which Indian labour could produce the highly complicated electric fans with the aid of simple tools, to enable him to successfully compete with the foreign firms. A visit to their factory in Mazgaon is an instructive experience. The various machines designed, developed and built in their own Works for the manufacture of Electric Fans are a tribute to their resourcefulness. These machines are not intended to eliminate labour. The principle followed is to employ the largest number of men with simple and minimum machinery.

As Good As Imported Fans

The first fan motor by this firm was built in 1932, and since then the production and sales have multiplied ten times over. With the increasing demand and improved quality of the Indian-made "Bombay Fan," this firm has been able, so far, to face the foreign competition in price, in quality and in efficiency. The Works at the present time cover an area of over 3,000 sq. yds., and separate sections have been provided for the manufacture of various parts of the Electric Ceiling Fan, with independent wings devoted to the manufacture of Regulators, Blades, Castings, Grinding and the Windings of the Armatures, Coils and Chokes.

The completed fans are carefully finished and given a full-load running test on varying voltages. They are thoroughly tested for their performance before despatch. Trained inspectors examine all work at every stage and reject any part that does not fulfil high standards. Every care is taken to ensure freedom from all mechanical defects and to give a correct speed to the fan at each step of the regulator with a limited rise of temperature.

Improvements In Consumption

It is interesting to learn of the regular improvements effected in current consumption of the average A.C. ceiling fan, as also the fall in price. In the year 1918, an average 230 *volts, A. C. single phase* 50 *cycles ceiling fan of the best make consumed* 250 *watts giving a 'Service Value' of* 60 *cu. ft. air* displacement per minute per watt consumed, at a cost of Rs. 300. In 1932, this figure was improved to 140 *watts* with an air displacement of 100 cu. ft. per minute per watt consumed, at an average price of Rs. 105. At the present time, an average 56" sweep A. C. ceiling fan costs *Rs.* 75, *consuming* 70 *watts, giving a service value of* 120 *cu. ft. air displacement per minute* per watt consumed. This marvellous improvement has been achieved by the bettering of quality of electrical steel sheet, lighter castings, improved type of blades and superior quality Bearings.

Another section of the factory where the fans are given a finishing touch.

Special Features

Thorough research is being carried out at the works to improve the quality and to turn out fans better than those of foreign imported ones, and experiments are being conducted to achieve these objects with particular reference to Indian climate and cheaper costs.

The Works aim at producing "Bombay Fan" sufficiently cheap to be within the means of every middle class Indian.

Long and exhaustive tests spread over years have proved that the "Bombay Fans" manufactured by Electric Fan and Motor Works are most suitable for the Indian climatic conditions. They embody the latest electrical and mechanical improvements, while particular care has been taken to avoid the necessity of too frequent oiling, to secure easy starting and quiet working, to give perfect balance to the rotating parts and thus to reduce the current consumption to a minimum. Every precaution has been taken to eliminate the possibility of mechanical defects. A special feature of the Bombay Fans is that the motor body is totally enclosed and as such is protected from dust, dirt and moisture. Ball-Bearings are provided both for top and bottom and the precision work ensures silent running. All this, one is gratified to find, is achieved with Indian labour, Indian Supervision, Indian skill and Indian capital in India.

Mr. B. R. HARI
Promoter of the Works

The promoter of the Works is proud to put on the market —despite the infancy of the Works in the trade of such a highly technical line—Ceiling Fans in 8 sizes for 230 volts, A.C. 50 cycles current; and 4 sizes for 230 volts, D. C. current.

The ever increasing popularity of these fans is evident from the fact that they have been installed in many prominent and palatial buildings of many towns, such as Karachi, Poona, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Kotah, Sirohi, Madras, Trichinopoly, Hyderabad-Dn., Nagpur, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Benares, Calcutta, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Mussoorie, Lahore, Peshawar, etc., etc. In Bombay, "Bombay Fans" *sell more in number than any other make of Electric Fan.*

Training

The staff of about 300 workers employed daily are drawn from all communities and all of them have been specially trained locally to turn out standardised articles. It may be mentioned too that every year a batch of students in Electrical Engineering from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute is admitted to these Works for practical training. In a nine-hour working day, on the average 14 fans are produced continuously, and immediately more hands have been trained up the product will be taken to 20 fans per day.

Sales

The greatest problem of Indian industries these days is its sales organization, and in this respect "Bombay Fans" have been fortunate in securing the co-operation of Mr. K. S. Guzder of Messrs. Eastern Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd., Bombay. This co-operation has been of an enormous value to this industry as with his personal influence Mr. Guzder has been able to introduce "Bombay Fans" among the large and extensive clientele of his concern. Monetary gain alone could not have done this. Inspired by a rare courage and indefatigable perseverance, Mr. Guzder gave proper and full support to this deserving industry. Personal assurance and his firm's guarantees were given without any hesitation to push the sales.

Our Works are in your Own Town.
We train your boys.
We service our Fans.
We manufacture to your tastes.

BUY BOMBAY FANS.

BETTER SERVICE, LESS COST

It will be paying to the users of electric fans to buy new fans and replace their old ones, as the economies effected in current consumption will more than pay for the price of the new fan within a few years.

CEILING FANS IN COLOURS!

One of the many advantages offered by Bombay fans is that you have the option to get your fans painted to your taste in your favourite colour and alterations in fan blades effected to your liking.

It is thus possible to have your fans to match the colour scheme of your rooms.

COMPARATIVE TESTS

The Electric Fan and Motor Works have a fully equipped Testing Department, wherein any make of fan can be tested for its service value and current consumption. They claim that their A. C. ceiling fans without condensers and D. C. ceiling fans are second to none in performance and price. Comparative tests can be arranged. The Works are open to inspection.

Extract from letter, dated the 17th December, 1938.

From,
The Chief Controller of Stores,
Indian Stores Department,
Electrical Section.

Your quotation is accepted for fan and regulator similar to fan No. 598 and regulator tested at the Govt. Test House, Alipore, Calcutta, with the important performance figures shown in the statement which will be taken as your guaranteed figures and included in the formal contract. Please note and confirm.

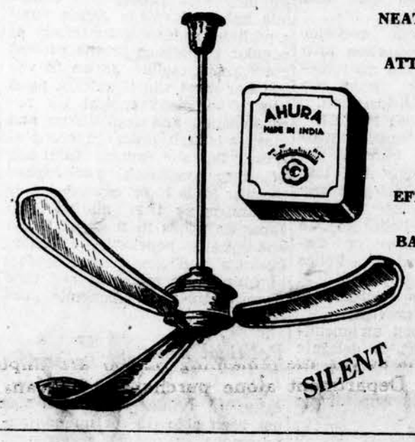
(Sd.) ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,
For Chief Controller of Stores.

To,
Electric Fan & Motor Works,
Victoria Road, Bombay, 10.

Performance Figures of "AHURA" medium sweep fan.

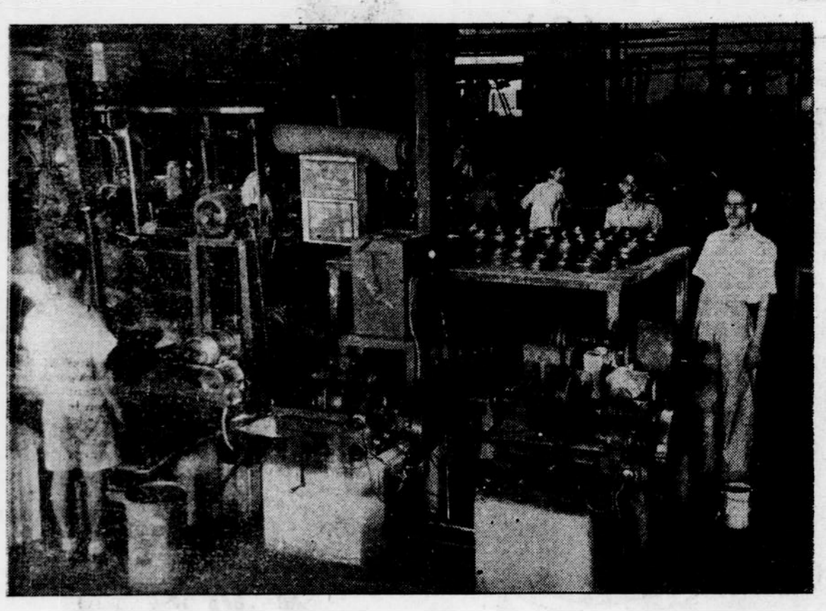
1.	Sweep in inches.	57
2.	R. P. M. at full speed.	202
3.	Speed reduction	64
4.	Peak Velocity.	504
5.	Weight of Fan motor in lbs.	35-1/2
6.	Overall efficiency.	22
7.	Maximum Air Displacement.	8,564
8.	*Watt input.*	69
9.	*Service value (calculated.)*	124.

COOL and PLEASANT BREEZE



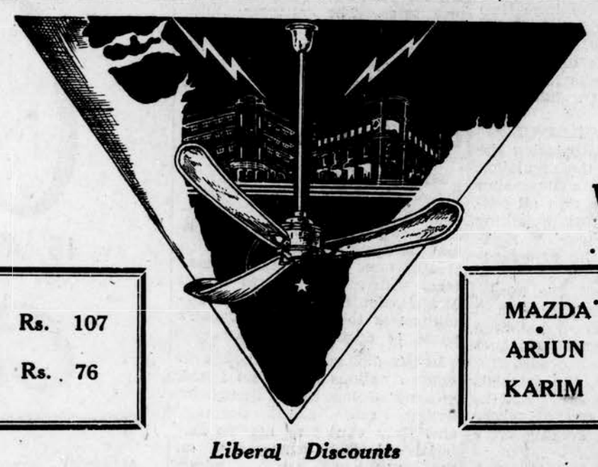
NEAT FINISH & ATTRACTIVE

EFFICIENT & BALANCED



Here the outside rotating parts of the Bombay fans are polished and turned.

BOMBAY FANS ★



FINE PRODUCTS

AHURA	57"	A. C.	Rs. 97	NANAK	67"	A. C.	Rs. 107
BHIMA	56"	D. C.	Rs. 95	INDRA	36"	A. C.	Rs. 76
RAHIM	42"	A. C.	Rs. 80				

WITH A FINE REPUTATION

MAZDA	52"	A. C.	Rs. 90	HABIB	40"	D. C.	Rs. 80
ARJUN	48"	A. C.	Rs. 84	BANDA	80"	D. C.	Rs. 105
KARIM	30"	A. C.	Rs. 72	SORAB	36"	D. C.	Rs. 85

Liberal Discounts

GUARANTEE

BOMBAY CEILING FANS SELL WITH OUR GUARANTEE TO REPAIR OR REMOVE ANY MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL DEFECTS THEY MAY DEVELOP UNDER NORMAL WORKING CONDITIONS FOR A PERIOD OF THREE YEARS FROM THE DATE OF PURCHASE.

Manufacturers:—**ELECTRIC FAN & MOTOR WORKS,** VICTORIA ROAD, BOMBAY No. 10.

Telegrams: "MALIKTRIC"
Telephone No. 42248

Sole Distributors: **EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.,**
24, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "EASTLIGHT"
Telephone: 20595.

MALIK ELECTRIC WORKS

Switchboards And Heaters Manufactured In India

The Malik Electric Works, Bombay, manufacture Switchboards for various Electric Supply Companies, local firms, mills and Power Houses. These Switchboards are as good as those imported from foreign countries. In spite of the intricate work, the prices are comparatively cheap. The firm also manufactures Transformers, Rectifiers and now research is being carried on to develop certain types of A. C. Induction Furnaces.

HEATERS

In popularity, however, Malik Electric Water Heaters score over all their other activities. This heater manufactured on simple principles has got efficiency and durability which far exceeds one's expectations. Its reliability is well-known, and day in and day out, in many houses the heater has rendered all the services that are claimed for it. Thousands of these heaters are working in various residential buildings and bungalows in Bombay, and have served without failure for many years. The firm believes in putting on the market thoroughly good articles and guarantees its products against failure due to faulty workmanship or material, and undertakes to repair or remove, free of charge, any mechanical or electrical defects they may develop under normal working conditions within the guaranteed period.

The switch-boards manufactured at Malik Electric Works.

BOMBAY FANS

ARE BEING USED BY:

Hon'ble Dr. M. D. D. Gilder.
—do— Mr. K. M. Munshi.
Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
,, Kikabhai Premchand.
,, Rahimtulla Chinoy.
,, Mahomed Yusuf.
,, Cowasjee Jehangir.
,, Sitaram S. Patkar.
,, Ibrahim Rahimtulla.
Khan Saheb Ramzanally Jamalbhoy.
Rao Saheb Rowji Sojpal.
Khan Bahadur B. M. Hodiwalla.
Rao Saheb P. I. Patel.
Justice M. R. Engineer.
Dr. M. Venkatrao.
Dr. S. R. Moolgavkar.
Dr. S. N. Cama.
Dr. B. P. Banaji.
Air Services of India Ltd.
Associated Cement Co. Ltd.
Haji Ismail Haji Allana Trust.
Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Dadaji Dhackjee & Co. Ltd.
Indian Central Cotton Committee.
East India Cotton Association.
Kanji Khetsey Charity Trust.
Harkisondas Hospital.
Sir Vithaldas Chambers.
Congress House.
Taj Mahal Hotel.
Regent Hotel.
Oriental Life.
Western India Life.
Broadway Talkies.
Lamington Talkies.
Derby Talkies.
Mr. P. D. Mahalaxmiwalla.
Mr. Abdul Razzak Abdulla.
,, M. I. M. Rowjee.
,, L. S. Dabholkar.
,, Sultan Chinoy.
,, R. K. Irani.
,, G. K. Irani.
,, T. R. N. Cama.
,, J. C. Setalwad.
,, R. A. Dubash.
,, J. K. Seervai.
,, P. C. Lentin.
,, P. C. Mistry.
,, M. C. Ghia.
,, R. G. Saraiya
,, V. N. Chandavarkar.
,, Jafferally G. Padamsi.
,, Caramally Jan Mohamed.
,, Behram N. Karanjia.
Khoja Mithabhai Nathoo.
E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd.
Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.
Shapurji Pallonji & Co.
Bombay Chronicle.
Narottamdas Bhau.
Kilachand Devchand & Co.
New Stock Exchange.
University of Bombay.
Reserve Bank of India.
Marwadi Vidyalaya.
National Medical College.
Railway Hotel.
Shree Krishna Boarding Lodge.
Bombay Mutual.
Tropical Insurance.
Eros Theatre.
Star Talkies.
Plaza Talkies.
Seth Anandilal Podar.
,, Walchand Hirachand.
,, Mathradas Vissanji.
,, Shoorji Vallabdas.
,, Chaturbhuj Piramal.
,, Mohanlal Hemchand Javeri.
,, Vithaldas D. Govindji.
,, Velji Lakhamsi Napoo
,, Chunilal B. Mehta.
,, Mulraj Khatau.
,, Bhaidas Maganlal.
,, Tulsidas G. Khatau.
,, Bhavanji A. Khimji.
,, Govindram Seksaria.
,, Rameshwardas Birla.
,, Ambalal Sarabhai.
,, Banarsidas Pralhadrai.
,, Biseserlal Chirawawalla.
Central Bank of India Ltd.
Caltex (India) Ltd.
Tejoo Kaya & Co.
Tata Oil Mills Ltd.
Mafatlal Gagalbhai Co. Ltd.
Fazalbhoy Ltd.
Brabourne Stadium.
Aibless Baug.
Cama Baug.
Dhuru Hall.
Sicka Nagar.
Green Hotel.
Ritz.
Empire Life.
Laxmi Life.
Rex Talkies.
Radio Talkies.
Film City.

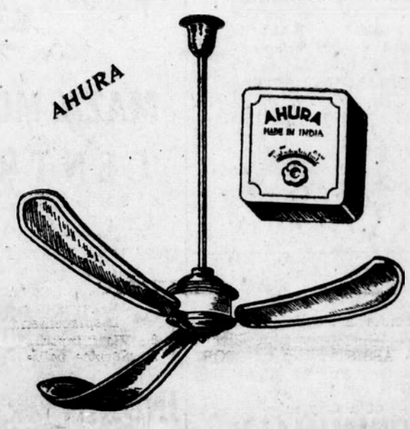
BREEZE TO PLEASE | **BUILT TO LAST**

SPECIAL FEATURES

PARTICULAR CARE HAS BEEN TAKEN

1. To avoid frequent oiling.
2. To eliminate projecting pieces.
3. To perfectly balance the rotating parts.
4. To secure easy starting and silent running.
5. To reduce the current consumption to the minimum.
6. To give an attractive appearance, neat paint, and high quality finish.
7. To use all the first class materials and Indian made when available.
8. To protect it from dust, dirt and moisture by a totally enclosed body.
9. To ensure perfectly smooth running with top and bottom ball bearings.
10. To apply the latest scientific methods, modern technique and first class workmanship.

MOST POPULAR MODEL
230 Volts A. C. 50 Cycles



110 OR 230 VOLT D.C.

BOMBAY FAN AND ITS REGULATOR ARE BOTH MANUFACTURED IN BOMBAY

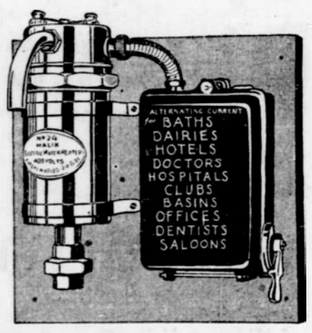
BUY BOMBAY FANS

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRY

India buys approximately 40,000 A. C. & D. C. Ceiling Fans per year. Out of this only 8,000 or so are manufactured in India as yet, the remaining 32,000 are imported from foreign countries, particularly Italy. Indian Stores Department alone purchase[illegible],000 fans per year. The fan factories could be multiplied five times over to meet the demand for Indian made fans in India.

ELECTRIC WATER HEATER

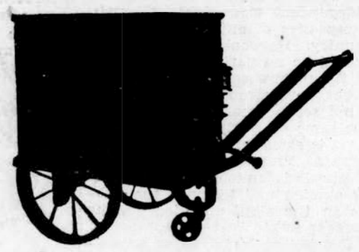
THE SAFEST WATER HEATING DEVICE



400 Volts 8 K. W. 3 Phase A. C.
Or 230 Volts 5 K. W. Single ph. A. C.

MALIK ELECTRIC WATER HEATER will immediately provide a continuous flow of Hot Water by turning on the cold water tap and switching on the electric current. It is economical in use as it will produce 15 gallons of hot water with one unit of electricity. It heats only the exact quantity of water required. There is also no loss of energy as no water is required to be stored. It is impossible to obtain electric shocks with this water heater. MALIK ELECTRIC WATER HEATERS are the safest appliances and even a child may operate them without running any risk. The design of the Heater is in keeping with the highest class bath rooms fittings. It can be fitted in a few minutes in any position where there is a water tap and electric current.

Transformers



FOR BETTER WELDING AND HIGH SPEED

ELIMINATING SLUGGISHNESS GIVING GREATER SUPPLENESS,

ALL ROUND WELDING EFFICIENCY, GOOD ECONOMY

With the latest improvement welding by Alternating Current is now as reliable as that employing Direct Current and for certain classes of work is even to be preferred. Alternating Current welding has a decided advantage over the Direct Current work as the magnetic or "blow-effect" associated with the Direct Current Arc, particularly on heavier currents, is minimized, when using Alternating Current, at standard frequency. The initial cost of the welding transformer is much lower than a D.C. motor generator.

SILENT RELIABLE | **ELEGANT ECONOMIC**

BOMBAY CEILING FANS

230 VOLTS A.C. 50 CYCLES SINGLE PHASE.

	Blades.	Sweep.	Speed.	Watts.	AirDis.	PRICE. Complete with Reg.
NANAK	2	82"	175	120	15,000	107|-
NANAK	3	67"	175	120	15,000	107|-
AHURA	3	57"	200	90	12,000	97|-
MAZDA	3	52"	240	75	10,000	90|-
ARJUN	3	48"	240	60	8,400	84|-
RAHIM	3	42"	250	55	7,200	80|-
INDRA	3	36"	300	50	6,000	76|-
KARIM	3	30"	400	50	6,000	72|-
110 OR 230 VOLTS D.C. (TWO POLE)						
BHIMA	3	56"	200	85	13,000	95|-
HABIB	3	40"	300	65	8,000	80|-
110 OR 230 VOLTS D.C. (FOUR POLE)						
BANDA	2	80"	170	58	12,000	105|-
BANDA	3	60"	200	58	12,000	105|-
SORAB	3	36"	250	40	8,000	85|-

Subject To Discount

BULB RECTIFIERS

FOR CONVERTING A. C. TO D. C.

Rectifiers can be made to suit various other requirements as to Amperes and Volts. Please mention the duty required, circuit wanted, the output and the Power Supply available.

Efficient and Cheap. Used for Cinema Arc, Battery Charging Electrolysis Work, Diathermy Apparatus, Small Motors and innumerable other purposes.

FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED FREE TRIALS AND DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN WITHOUT OBLIGATION

All Rectifiers, excluding valves, are guaranteed for THREE YEARS against any fault arising from defective workmanship and materials.

AIR COOLED TRANSFORMERS — **LOW & MEDIUM PRESSURE**

MALIK TRANSFORMERS are made in single-phase or 3-phase forms with size upto 25 kVA and voltages upto 600 volts at 50 cycles. All wire used in the windings is Double Cotton Covered high conductivity Copper and insulated between layers. Primary and Secondary windings are liberally insulated. The transformers are designed to comply with British Standard Specification No. 171 (1927), the temperature rise as measured by the thermometer in the hottest part not exceeding 40° C. after a continuous full-load run. They are suitable for indoor use.

MALIK ELECTRIC WORKS

Tele: MALIKTRIC

VICTORIA ROAD, BOMBAY-10

'Phone: 42248

THE EXCELSIOR
ON THE STAGE
FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY
GRAND OPENING
TO-DAY
AT 10 P. M.
SUN. FEB. 5TH AT
6-30 & 10 p.m.
SEE
THE GLORY AND SPLENDOUR
OF
ANCIENT AND MOGHUL INDIA
presented in
"NRITYA MANJARI"
by the talented
"POOVIAH SISTERS"
"POOVIAH SISTERS"
with
12 ARTISTS 12
bringing you
COLOURFUL DANCES
MELODIOUS MUSIC
SOULFUL SONGS
as portrayed in
THE DANCE
of
SATYAVAN SAVITRI,
JEHANGIR & NURJAHAN,
DRAUPADI VASTRAHARAN,
BHASMASUR & MOHINI,
WOOING OF THE LOTUS,
DURGA & KALI
and several others
Music Direction by
MADHAVLAL MASTER
Popular Prices: Rs. 7, Rs. 5-12, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-2, (gallery As. 9.).
(By arrangement with Western India Theatres Ltd.)
BOOK IN ADVANCE

GANGSTER
Loots the Public—but
The PUBLIC expose him but a JEWELLER is unwittingly caught
A smart detection of Night side
of a City in
"CRIMINAL"
AT
SUPER
TIME DAILY 5, 7-45 & 10-15 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays
MATINEE 2-30

CROWDY 11TH WEEK
GOPAL KRISHNA
Time as Usual
PLAZA—Dadar

BROADWAY
Talkies-Dadar
MUSICAL TAMIL PICTURE
"Musiri TUKARAM"
TO-MORROW—SUNDAY THE 5TH FEB. AT 10-30 A.M.
Free list entirely suspended.

THE BEST SHOW
IN THE TOWN! .....
GLORIOUS MUSIC!
MAGICAL MELODY!!
ROLLICKING ROMANCE!!!
11th Eloquent Week
NEW THEATRES' BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR
THE
STREET SINGER
Starring:
SAIGAL & KANAN
Daily: 4-45, 7-30
and 10-15 p.m.
Sat., Sun., & Holidays
at 2 p.m.
MINERVA

In aid of NATIONAL COUNCIL of WOMEN'S VILLAGE UPLIFT WORK & THE SPANISH RELIEF FUND
Pushpa-Anjali
AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
on WEDNESDAY, 8th Feb.
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ENAKSHI RAMA RAO
with
KAMLINI & RUKMANI KHATAU, RAMILA SHROFF & SUNALINI DEVI
in the
NALA-DAMAYANTI BALLET
CHIMAN SHETH—PRAVIN KUMAR and a cast of 60 Players
MUSIC SPECIALLY COMPOSED By BADRI PRASAD PANDIT
UNIQUE STAGE EFFECTS
Booking at ROSE & CO., Rampart Row.

They Won't Look The Same Again!
SHANTA HUBLIKAR & SHAHU MODAK
in
11th AND THE FINAL WEEK
of
PRABHAT'S
MAZA MULGA
CENTRAL
3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PUT YOUR PRODUCTS ON EXHIBITION in the Fifth
INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR
To be held in BOMBAY,
(The Premier Industrial City of India)
at
AZAD MAIDAN.
16th March to 16th April
For particulars write to
THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL FAIR LTD.,
Merwan Building,
Phirozshaw Mehta Road,
Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Nos. 20529, 22548, 26470
Purchaser's Attorneys.

FOURTH WEEK
WADIAS'
SPEED SPELLING SPECTACLE
Flying Ranee
—Director ASPI—
Featuring:—
HUSHN BANOO
YESHVANT DAVE
JUMBO KAKA
FRI. SAT. SUN. & HOLIDAYS
MATINEE 2-30 P.M.
DAILY 5-15, 7-45, 10-15 P.M.
LAMINGTON
—LAMINGTON ROAD—

ARGENTINA VARIETY COMPANY
AT C. J. HALL, FEB. 4TH
6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
ONE NIGHT ONLY
BEST SHOW IN INDIA DANCERS
JAY SHANKAR
AND TROUPE
ALL FAMOUS DANCERS
ARGENTINA
THE FAMOUS SPANISH DANCER FROM EUROPE
MARSHALL
THE MIGHTY STRONGEST MAN IN INDIA
A Real Good Night's Show
Book Early. ROSE & Co.

ONLY THE BRAVE DESERVE THE FAIR!
The Brave Barrister Deserved—and won—the Lady of his Heart, who was not only Fair but as Brave as Himself!
"SERVICE LTD."
"SERVICE LTD."
alias
SEVA SAMAJ
SAGAR'S FUTURIST DRAMA
Directed by:
C. M. LUHAR, B.Sc.
Starring:
SURENDRA, B.A., LL.B.
MAYA, BIBBO, YAKUB
SANKATHA, ADVANI
"SERVICE LTD."
3RD WEEK!
Daily: 4-30, 7-15, 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Holi., 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL
Distributors:
SUPER FILM CIRCUIT,
Roxy Chamber, Bombay 4.

Fourth Triumphant Week
Shree RANJIT, Movitone's Symbolic Screen Achievement
"BAZIGAR"
Starring:—
ILADEVI, T. KAPOOR, KHATOON CHARLIE, BEGG, ANIS, etc.
Direction: M. VYAS.
Daily. 4-30, 7-15, and 10 P. M.
Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 2 P. M.
Zanana Show on Wednesday at 1-30 p. m.
WEST-END

"DON'T YIELD TO SUGAR INTERESTS' CRIES"

Prof. Ranga's Advice To U. P. Government

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

In a statement to the Press, Prof. N. G. Ranga, M. L. A. (Central), appeals to the U. P. Government not to yield, in regard to the recent increase they have made in the statutory minimum price for sugarcane, to the influential propoganda of the Indian Sugar Syndicate and sugar factories. He says:—

"It is well-known that much higher prices have come to previal for sugar during the recent months than were anticipated when the former lower minimum price for cane was fixed. In fact, our Kisn Sabhas had protested at the time against the inadequacy of that earlier minimum price. It does not now lie in the mouth of sugar manufacturers, whose profits are all at the cost to the protection given to them by Government at the cost of Indian consumers, to say that primary producers who are much more numerous and deserving bught not to be given the benefit of such protection. It is notorious now despite this minimum price and zone restrictions fixed by the U. P. and Bihar Governments, our Kisans are being deceived in weighments, time taken in accepting their cane, charges made for various reasons.

"I, therefore, trust that at its next meeting the Sugar Control Board will strengthen the hands of Government and maintain the recent increase in the minimum price. I appeal to all concerned Kisan Sabhas in U. P. to express their demand for a higher price through their conferences and marches and also through representations to M. L. A's and back up Government's decision."—United Press.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY PROVINCE

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 28

BOMBAY Friday.

The provincial cholera figures for the week were 52 attacks and 21 deaths against 50-24 in the previous week in addition to 32 cases and 10 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week. These cases were from Sholapur District (26 cases and 8 deaths against 4-1 in addition to 20 cases and 4 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week); Ahmednagar (16-11 against 29-18 in addition to 8 cases and 3 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week); East Khandesh (7-1 against 13-2); Poona (2-1 against Nil) and Nasik (1-0 against 3-2)

Anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week numbered 1,111 bringing the total number of inoculations since 1st January to 5,461

PLAGUE

Three cases and 5 deaths due to plague were reported during the week against 16-6 in the previous week in addition to 8 cases and 6 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week. These cases were from Dharwar District (2 cases and 3 deaths against 4-0); Satara (0-2 against 3-1 in addition to 1 case and 1 death of the last week which were reported during this week) and Kanara (1-0 against 1-1 in addition to 1 case and 1 death of the last week which were reported during this week.

The Medical Officer on cyanide fumigation in Dharwar and Satara Districts under Government control fumigated rat holes in 274 houses, in 4 villages. Similth operations were carried out in Sholapur and Pandharpur towns by the Municipal Staff where rat holes in 50 and 6 houses respectively were fumigated.

Anti-plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 94 bringing the total number of inoculations since 1st January to 731.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures, by districts, for the week are:—

East Khandesh 140-18; Satara 57-4; Surat 24-1. Nasik 19-3; Ratnagiri 16-2; Sholapur 16-0; Ahmednagar 13-2; Thana 10-0; Broach 8-1; Kolaba 8-0; Poona 8-0; Bombay City 7-4; Ahmedabad 4-1 and West Khandesh 2-0. Total 356 attacks and 63 deaths against 191-38 in the previous week in addition to 332 cases and 36 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week

Vaccination of children and no-vaccination of adults is being vigorously pushed on inthe afflicted areas.

The rotation system as defined by the seamen's leaders requires that every hand who has worked for a maximum period of two years should be discharged on arrival at the home-port and room should be made for other candidates who have remained ashore for a similar length of time.

"PUSHPA-ANJALI" AT EXCELSIOR

Benefit Programmes In Aid Of Spanish Relief And Village Welfare Funds

Theatre goers will enjoy themselves on Wednesday, 8th February, when two programmes—one at 6-15 P.M. and another at 10 P.M.-will be given at the Excelsior Theatre of the now famous "Pushpa-anjali" (Dancer Drama). It will be remembered that these were staged sometime ago at the Eros Theatre in aid of the Nurses' Aid Association by the Bombay Women's Club and that they met with complete success and much enthusiasm.

Now the same Club is arranging for two performances this time in aid of two most deserving objects, the Spanish Relief Fund and the Village Welfare Fund. organised by the National Council of women in India. The sufferings of the people of Spain are too well known to need comment and all people with sympathetic hearts will be ready to help in this relief work

The Village Welfare Fund of the National Council is less well-known. Briefly, money is urgently needed to support Indian workers engaged in Village Welfare work. The National Council. with headquarters in Delhi. is affiliated to the Inter-national council of Women and has in Bombay its local branch, the Bombay Presidency Women's Council. The Committee of the National Council is engaged in serveying village conditions, various women have already offered their services for work in villages but a fund for this is most urgently needed. The Organising officer for this work is Mrs. S. J. Khan, better known as Shamkumari Nehroo of Allahabad, and a conference where the various schemes are to be considered and finally adopted is to be held in March in Delhi

"THERE SHOULD BE NO PARTY PRESS IN INDIA"

Views Of Srinivasa Iyengar

SALEM Feb. 2.

"A free, independent, impartial and well-informed Press is absolutely essential to every democratic Government."

This observation was made by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, a former President of the Indian National Congress, presiding over the first anniversary of the Salem District Journalists' Association. The duty of a journalist, he added, was greater than that of a Minister or a publicist, and his office was superior to many others in all walks of life

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that the Press in India should take an independent view right through, irrespective of any party in the country. He would add that there should be no party press in India in the narrow sense. It might no doubt have strong views, but he could see no reason for running the same on party lines.

"It is essential to have an independent Press even when India attains independence, to focus public opinion and to guide the public in the right direction." the speaker felt.

Concluding Mr. Iyengar appealed to the public and the officials to run with the current and afford full facilities for the press reporters in discharging their duties efficiently.—United Press.

CONSTRUCTION WORK AND SANITATION

Dr. Mhatre's Suggestions To Building Contractors

BOMBAY, Friday.

In view of the intense building activity now going on in and around Bombay, the lecture delivered by Dr. R. K. Mhatre, Municipal Executive Health Officer, before the Bombay Engineering Congress on Friday evening was most opportune and interesting in as much as it offered some practical suggestions to mitigate the dangers, particularly to health, arising from this industry.

Dealing with the nuisance which generally arose from construction works, Dr. Mhatre stated that there was always a danger of Malaria breaking out in places or districts where building operations were carried on on a large scale, if the breeding of mosquitoes was allowed to go on uncontrolled. He described the measures taken by the Municipality to control this source of danger by treating the water with a disinfectant such as Saponified Cressol so as to render the water milky white; all the potential breeding places of mosquitoes were inspected once a week to see that the municipal regulations were being complied with in this respect. He however regretted the lack of attention on the part of those concerned with the result that breeding of mosquitoes of all varities was found in a large number of premises under construction. He advocated the appointment by the building contractors of an inspector who would look after the health measures in conjunction with the Municipal Malaria Department during building operations which would be both economical and in the interest of both the contractors and the health of the city.

Turning to inefficient sanitary arrangements, the lecturer went on to say that the problem could be solved by providing sanitary arrangements in the ground floor from the very beginning and making these available for the labourers during the course of construction.

On the question of housing labourers, he condemned the existing apalling conditions and appealed to building contractors to take a humanitarian view and to provide accommodation for the housing of their workmen in such a manner as not to cause a danger to the health of neighbouring residents.

In regard to the nuisance from the noise of certain mechanical appliances used during building operations, particularly at nights, he stated that the Municipality was helpless as they had not had the necessary legal powers to deal with this aspect of the danger. He then referred to the dusty operations which formed another source of danger and suggested that these could very well be done inside the premises under construction.

Concluding Dr. Mhatre paid a tribute to the progress which architecture and engineering have made as exemplified by the erection of such beautiful buildings in our midst, and invited the cooperation of all those concerned to abate the insanitary conditions arising during construction work.

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STUDENTS!
Divorce Essay competition proved an overwhelming success! Judges are wading through the entries. Bombay's youth gave a gratifying evidence of their interest in this important social question. Results will be announced in a few days.
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Third Day Of Big Meeting

Nine Events On Programme For Saturday's Races Starting At 2 p.m.

The following are the Probables, Weights and order of running for the nine events of the Third Day's Bombay Big Meeting, to be run at Mahalaxmi, to-day Saturday, February 4:—

First Race: 2-0 p.m.

THE NEJD PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys. Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs. extra.

Watchmaker II. 8-10, Barki Beg 8-9, Mahrus al-Iraq 8-9, Anzan Beg 8-5, Jalmood 8-5, Noori 8-5, Taj Lebanon 8-5, Mas'ud Farhan 7-13, Dalli al Iraq 7-13, Lovely One 7-13, Sabah al Iraq 7-13, Raisana 7-11, Sayid Beg 7-9, Shapoor 7-5 and Nutchdat Beg 7-5.

* *

Second Race: 2-30 p.m.

THE NEJD PLATE Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs

Mujbil Hamid 9-0, Hakim Pasha 8-10, Nashwan al Iraq 8-10, Bayhas 8-9, Shireen 8-9, Arab Legend 8-9, Abbas Pasha 8-5, Zaid ul Khair 8-5, Mas'ud Hachim 8-5, Mamluke 8-5, Mutlag 8-5, Napoleon 7-13, John Wilkes 7-12, Hashim 7-12, Naqid 7-11 and Amnawar 7-5.

* *

Third Race: 3-0 p.m.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A."

Tippu Sultan 9-7, Redouble 8-11, Peeress 8-11, Zenith 8-6, Eager Tit 8-4, Vallena 7-11, Behzad 7-11, The Duchess 7-9 and Ranolight 7-7

* *

Fourth Race: 3-30 p.m.

THE HEATH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,300; third Rs. 700.

A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Class IV.

Quicksilver 9-0, Bhutnath 8-12, Pompeian 8-7, Miss Lena 8-5, Catalan 8-2, Silver Armour 7-11, Miniver 8-0, Freestep 7-12, Rotten Row 7-11, Tomtit 7-11, Prince Shivaji 7-8 and Mazarin 7-4.

* *

Fifth Race: 4-0 p.m.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY.—Distance About 1 1/2 miles.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second Rs 2,500; third Rs. 1,000.

For Arabs in Classes I. and II. W. A. reduced 12 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st March, 1936, of a race value Rs. 2,000 or over, once, 4 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs. Winners of races, after the above date, of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over, 4 lbs.; Rs. 12,000 or over, 7 lbs.; in addition to the above penalties. Allowances.—Maidens, 4 lbs.; Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Fiery Face 9-5, Firpo 9-5, Nassirwan 9-5, Taj al Nusser 9-2, Saif al Nusser 7-8, Legion 8-13, Buknar 8-13, Jahan Ara 8-9, Prince Hilal 8-8, Four Aces 8-8, Al Hamil 8-5, Challenger 8-2, Laftat Allah 7-13, Lellat Khalaf 7-8, Golden Ticket 7-8 and Jirnas 7-8.

Sixth Race: 4-30 p.m.

THE GATWICK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Haut Monde 9-4, Tel Asur 9-2, Assault-at-Arms 8-11, Brelan 8-11, Affinity 8-11, Warrawing 8-10, Mr. Pip 8-4, Fresh Kid 7-13, Guiding Queen 8-0, Maroc 8-0, Mademoiselle Eileen 7-13, and Wait-a-Bit 7-7.

* *

Seventh Race: 5-0 p.m.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Grand March 9-0, Vidalin 9-0, Dignitary 8-13, Monocle 8-11, Boudhoir 8-11, Clicquot 8-10, Cash Book 8-0, Private Seal 8-3, Goudea 8-3, Jinkee Road 8-0, Dictator 7-13 and Footslogger 7-11.

* *

Eighth Race: 5-30 p.m.

THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs 2,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Manclare 9-2, Flying Glance 8-10, Terror 8-6, Tetrazone 8-5, House of Lords 8-2, Bachelor's Bard 8-0, Titanium 7-11, Glanely 7-11, March Wind 7-7 and National Flag 7-11.

* *

Ninth Race: 6-0 p.m.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 450.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Saif al Nusser 9-4, Burgess 9-0, Iraq Jewel 8-12, Silver Star 8-12, Yanoos 8-8, Bani Tamim 8-6, Taj Subhan 8-8, Manik Prasad 8-8, Shums al Iraq 8-4, Gold Mine 8-2, Zoolum 8-0, Fahad Pasha 8-2, Amin al Iraq 7-12, Wan Hamid 7-9, Winner 7-7 and Tharwath 7-7.

ORIENTAL'S CHIEF ACCOUNTANT RETIRES

Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Limited, Bombay who presided on the occasion of the fraewell party, at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall, to Mr. Minocher J. S. Kharas, the Chief Accountant of the Company said, that, over fifty years of service in a firm of Bombay may not perhaps be a rare thing but that long period of service there should not be a single day's absence was a unique record. Mr. Kharas joined the Company's service in the year 1888, just a month before Mr. Jones, the present manager of the Company was born, from the lowest rung on a monthly salary of Rs. 20/- and by dint of hard labour, devotion to duty, honest and intelligent work for a long stretch of over half a century, he rose step by step to the position of the Chief Accountant of the company.

Reports of minor communal disturbances on the occasion of the "Bakrid" over the question of cow-slaughter have been received at Patna from different parts of Bihar Province.

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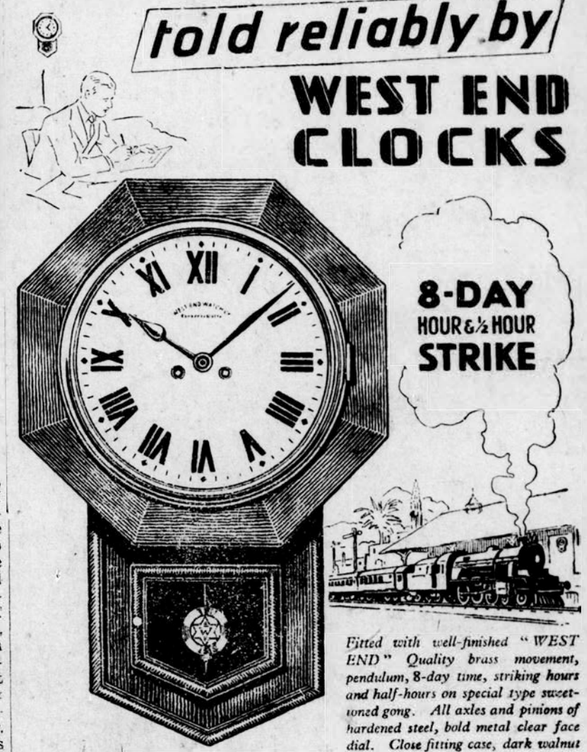

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Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

Four Aces In Top-Hole Fettle: Horses To Note

(FROM "OUR" TRACK CORRESPONDENT)

The following gallops were noted through the week.

ROYAL ROMANCE (Burn) had HOUSE OF LORDS (R. Boy) and KINGSBURY for company in a smart seven furlongs dash. First named shaped well. All are fit horses.

PRINCE SHIVAJI (R. Boy) finished in front of VIJAYAMALA (R Boy) in a six furlongs gallop.

THE DUCHESS (O'Neale) gave a speedy display for six furlongs. Must be thereabouts if she can reproduce her morning gallop.

BLUE TINSEL (Bullock) had ZENITH (Rook) beaten over a fast six. Former must be winning a race this season.

EAGER TIT (Evans) and CZARDIS (R. Boy) shaped promisingly over the six. Former has made notable improvement.

FOUR ACES (Sibbritt) strode out freely and well in a nice pace nine furlongs run. He is in top-hole fettle.

PEERESS (Brace) had a stable companion beaten in a dash over the six. Keep an eye on this one.

GOLDEN TICKET (R. Boy) came over the nine at a sharp pace. Has improved.

LAFTAT ALLAH (Evans) negotiated ten furlongs at a brisk pace. Comes to hand very slowly.

AMIN AL IRAQ (Simpson) accounted for ZOOLUM (R. Boy) in a mile gallop on the tan.

Note: BAYHAS, ROTTEN ROW, JINKEE ROAD and VALLENA.

Selections For To-day's Races

Manclare Fancied For Druids Lodge Handicap

BY "SENEX"

The Druids Lodge Handicap is the centre piece of to-day's programme. If Manclare can reproduce his gallop of the Willingdon Plate he should win.

2-0 p.m. THE NEJD PLATE, Div. I.—7 Furlongs.

BARKI BEG	1
DALLI AL IRAQ	2
MASUD FARHAN	3

2-30 p.m. THE NEJD PLATE, Div. II.—7 Furlongs.

JOHN WILKES	1
AMNAVAR	2
MAS'UD HACHIM	3

3-0 p.m. THE KIRKEE PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

REDOUBLE	1
VALLENA	2
EAGER TIT	3

3-30 p.m. THE HEALTH MEMORIAL PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

POMPEIAN	1
MISS LENA	2

N. INDIA TRIANGULAR CRICKET

First Match Between Europeans And Hindu-Sikhs Combined

(From Our Correspondent.)
LAHORE, February 1.

The Northern India Cricket Association are organising a Triangular Cricket Tournament, to be played at the Lawrence Gardens, European Gymkhana ground, commencing from March 1.

The first round will be played between the Europeans and the Hindus and Sikhs Combined.

The final to be played on March 4, 5 and 6 between the Muslims and the winners of the first round.

The two Indian Test cricketers L. Amar Nath and Naomal are likely to play for the Hindus and Sikhs Combined.

ROTTEN ROW

3-0 p.m. THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY.—1 1/2 Miles.

JAHAN ARA	1
GOLDEN TICKET	2
FOUR ACES	3

6-30 p.m. THE GATWICK PLATE.—1 Mile.

MADEMOISELLE EILEEN	1
ASSAULT-AT-ARMS	2
AFFINITY	3

5-0 p.m. THE ABBERLEY PLATE.—1 1/4 Miles.

JINKEE ROAD	1
DICTATOR	2
MONOCLE	3

5-30 p.m. THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP.—

MANCLARE	1
BACHELOR'S BARD	2
TETRAZONE	3

6-0 p.m. THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—1 Mile.

BURGESS	1
SAIF AL NUSSER	2
YANOOS	3

Double:—
REDOUBLE & MADEMOISELLE EILEEN

Treble:—
GOLDEN TICKET, JINKEE ROAD & MANCLARE

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E. I. R. Disaster Echo

Signal Victory For Opposition

Demand For Judicial Tribunal Conceded

Adjournment Motion Passed Without Division

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

NEW DELHI: FEB. 3.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE SESSION OF THE CENTRAL ASSEMBLY ENDED WITH A SIGNAL VICTORY FOR THE OPPOSITION—VICTORY, DOUBLY VALUABLE, AS THE DEMAND OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR JUDICIAL ENQUIRY INTO THE E. I. R. TRAIN DISASTER WAS AT LAST CONCEDED BY GOVERNMENT.

As the motion was intended to be a direct Censure of the Government for failure to take adequate steps to prevent accidents, it was expected that Government would challenge a division, but faced, as they were, with a united opposition of all elected Groups, Government decided to allow the motion to be carried without division

Satyamurti Opposes Overdue Appropriations

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The Budget Session of the Assembly opened to-day with a large attendance of members. Sir Abdur Rahim presided.

The main official business for the day was the introduction of Sir N. N. Sircar's bill to amend the Insurance Act and Mr. Ogilvie's bill to provide for the creation of four new naval reserve forces in India, followed by discussion of the reports of the Public Accounts Committee's reports for the past three years.

The motion that the reports be taken into consideration had been made by Sir James Grigg in the earlier session.

Mr. K. Sanjiva Rao, Additional Joint Secretary, Finance Department, to-day moved an amendment that the assembly do approve the appropriation of about Rs. 121 lakhs actually made in 1936-37 from the Railway surplus for that year towards repayment of the temporary loans taken from the railway Depreciation Reserve Fund.

Mr. Satyamurti strongly opposed the procedure adopted in the matter and asked the House not to give its ayyroval to it. Otherwise they would be giving a carte blanche to the Treasury Benches to regularise appropriations long after the appropriations were actually made.

Mr. Satyamurthi proceeded to speak at length on the functions of the Public Accounts Committee and its achievements during the last four years. He also put forward various suggestions to make the Committee stronger and more useful. The Committee had done its best to discharge its functions. On the whole he could pay the cautious compliment to the Chairman of the Committee, Sir James Grigg that he had been a good chairman, but a convention should be established so that the Leader of the Opposition or any other non-official member might be Chairman of the Committee. The system of the Finance Member invariably being the Chairman was not good.

Mr. Satyamurthi referred to the attitude of the departmental witnesses who appeared before the Committee. Some of these witnesses, he said, had often described the Committee as a prison house, while others came before it with overconfidence or attempted to get away with wrong explanations. On the whole the witnesses seemed to have no desire to co-operate with the committee to the extent necessary. The committee he assured them was their friend and not their enemy.

He discussed at length a number of recommendations made by the Committee relating to Railway Defence and other departments and complained of the delay and lack of alacrity in carrying them out.

SURPLUS OF POSTAL DEPT.

Mr. Satyamurthi dealt with the Postal and Telegraph Department and criticised the decision that the surplus in the postal department should be utilised to pay off accumulated past losses. This he declared was a device to put off or make impossible the re-introduction of the half-anna postcard for the poor of the country.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai dealt mainly with the Railway Department and supported the recommendation to introduce a Development Fund on the lines of that adopted for the Posts and Telegraphs department. He also asked for a reduction in the number of saloons for officers and of free passes, particularly for higher officers who got far too large a number of them.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed expressed his admiration of the work done by the Committee which he said, represented the House and the taxpayer. The work of the Committee and the present debate he said, amounted to a review of the Government of India as a whole and he regretted that, barring the Finance Member, other members were not present to hear the criticisms levelled against their departments.

Prof. Ranga paid a tribute to the work done by Mr. Satyamurthi on the Committee and said that Mr. Satyamurthi had done the work of all members except Sir James Grigg who never allowed anybody else to do his work for him (laughter).

A voice: A leftist Congressman (laughter).

Prof. Ranga had not concluded when the House took up discussion of the adjournment motion.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Babu Mohanlal Saxena moving adjournment of the House said that there had been a unanimous demand for an independent enquiry into the accidents at E. I. Railway and he had hoped that the Government would appoint such an enquiry committee before the assembly met to-day. The accidents he said had created a feeling of insecurity amongst the travelling public and would have serious repercussions on Railway receipts.

Referring to the discussion in the Council of State Mr. Sexana said that he as a layman wss not prepared to believe that a heavy engine could jump over 30 feet. The recurring accidents showed that there was something rotten on the E. I. Railway and it was in the best interests of the Government and the Railway Administration to appoint a committee.

GHAZNAVI'S FIGHTING SPEECH

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi in a fighting speech charged the Communication Member and Railway Board for callousness in that none of them went over to see things for themselves on the spot but left the whole thing to the General Manager, who, he said, was a person in the position of an accused. Referred to a sign board in Calcutta on which it was written travel by Imperial Airways and see the world." He said that some gentleman had written underneath it travel by E.I. Railway and see the "N.K.F."

Sir Abdul Halim said that the Thom Enquiry was instituted by Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed the then communications member but the Government had not seen their way to give effect to it. They had expected that after justice Thoms' findings the Government would overhaul the entire administration of E. I. Railway. The speaker disputed the theory of sabotage and said that in the case of a subsequent accident which occurred recently when he and President of Assembly were travelling. He personally saw that four smaller wheels of the engine had been running outside the track for over quarter of a mile. President remarked."

Hon'ble member must discuss subject of adjournment motion.

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi said in his opinion it was the engine which was at fault. He urged that immediate action should be taken to overhaul the entire administration of that Railway and not only an Enquiry Committee should be appointed forthwith but also its report should be discussed by the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Ram Narain Singh condemned the conduct of the authorities on the spot in not permitting Congress Volunteers to render help or speak to the injured passengers.

Reports of Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Babu Narayanjee. Turning to the fire that raged and its causes.

STEWARTS REPLY.

Sir Thomas Stewart made a spirited reply in which he indignantly repudiated the charge brought against the Railway as well as the Government by the earlier speakers. He began by expressing on behalf of himself, the Railway Board and the Government, the most sincere sympathy to those who had suffered in the tragedy. He might have been at fault, he said, as one member had declared in not proceeding to the spot immediately but thinking it over dispassionately, he was sure that the House would see that the space of time that must intervene before he could reach the scene would make his presence there wholly useless.

THEORY OF SABOTAGE.

It had been stated that the Railway concocted theory of Sabotage to conceal their own faults. Did those who made the statement realise its implications?

It had been declared that the dead bodies were not handed over to the relatives. The responsibility of that refusal was not that of the railway who were bound to hand over the bodies to the civil authorities.

Then it had been stated that Congress workers were not allowed to give assistance. As matter of fact, these workers arrived on the spot at 11 a.m. while the accident had occurred 8 hours earlier and all the work of rescue had been carried out already.

A voice: What about the fire?

Sir Thomas said he was coming to that; but before that he wanted to explain that when responsible members of the Congress came they were taken to the scene and given every facility to see everything.

The driver and the guard of the train that passed soon after the accident had been blamed for not stopping and helping the injured. But what could one engine driver and guard do to help the injured? They did what was the only sensible thing to do in the circumstances namely to drive on quickly to give information at the nearest station and send help.

NO ISOLATED INCIDENT.

Coming to the demand for an enquiry, he was not prepared to admit that in every case of accident they must have an enquiry. If the Railway was satisfied that its own agency had made the proper enquiry and satisfied itself about the cause, then no public inquiry should be necessary. But the incident was not an isolated one and there was the strongest evidence that attempts had been made to wreck trains, which caused the Government of India the greatest trepidation. They therefore had decided to set up a Judicial Tribunal to enquire into the circumstances. The composition and terms of preference of this tribunal were under Government's consideration.

Mr. N. M. Joshi felt that the charge of callousness raised in the House was to some extent justified. He, therefore, supported the demand, conceded by Government, for a judicial enquiry.

Mr. Azhar Ali expressed surprise at the attitude of official members who had the temerity to applaud the railway members on such a mournful occasion.

The motion was carried without a division and the House adjourned to to-morrow.—A.P.

REVOLT AGAINST AGGRESSOR NATIONS

World Looks To Mahatma's Way Of Non-Violence, Says Muriel Lester

BOMBAY: Friday.

"A human being who, after seeing personally or reading about the horrors of modern warfare, refuses to stand up against the tyranny, cruelty—nay, rape—which stronger nations perpetrate to-day on weaker ones, deserves to be called a traitor. There is only one way by which we can lead a revolt against this perpetration of cruelty by aggressor nations. IT IS THE NON-VIOLENT WAY, WHICH YOUR GREAT LEADER, MAHATMA GANDHI, HAS BEEN PREACHING. WE, THE NATIONS OF THE OCCIDENT, HAVE, AGAIN AND AGAIN, LOOKED UP TO HIM FOR INSPIRATION, WHENEVER THE WORLD WAS THREATENED WITH A CATASTROPHE. WE NOW WANT INDIA'S CO-OPERATION IN THE MISSION OF PEACE, UNDERTAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION, WHICH HAS ITS BRANCHES ALL OVER THE WORLD."

This was the fervent appeal made by Miss MURIEL LESTER, Secretary of the International Fellowship, in the course of a lecture at the Greens' this evening.

Mrs. Cilder presided.

Miss Lester who, it may be remembered, was the hostess of Mahatma Gandhi during his stay in London in 1932, has been in India for the past seven weeks and will be shortly leaving for Palestine.

Continuing her speech, Miss Lester emphasised the need for carrying the mission of peace to every corner of the world at this juncture, when some of the nations were already involved in a massacre of each other, and the remaining nations were being threatened with a similar fate.

GHASTLY PROSPECT

Describing the scenes she had personally witnessed only a few weeks ago in war-ridden China, the lecturer said that Chinese mothers were getting habituated to wake up their babies at the dead of night to be rushed to the nearest dugout, on hearing air raid alarms. But the dugouts were hardly able to save their babies so every air raid meant a massacre of innocents in thousands.

APPEAL TO WOMEN

"There cannot be a cure for this ghastly evil," said Miss Lester, "unless the Governments which guide the destinies of nations are composed of people, who have the common-sense and sympathy of a mother. If only every mother in the world undertakes the task of spreading the message of peace, our Dictators, who are guided to-day by thoughts of territorial aggrandizement, will find it impossible to have a war."

Referring to the International Fellowship, Miss Lester said that its workers were now to be found almost in every country of the world and specially in zones affected by war. She said that India could be of great assistance to the world's peace movement, because Indians had always been taught the principle of Ahimsa both by her past religious teachers as also by their present leader, Mahatma Gandhi. She appealed to those present to help her in securing the co-operation of as many Indians as possible.

POLITICAL NEWS

(Continued from Page 6).

wrong, his conclusions are invariably correct. This will still hold good as far as the Bose episode is concerned.

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The attitude of Pandit Jawharlal Nehru is awaited with great interest. It is said that the Pandit made a statement in the U. P. that had he been in Subhas's place, he would not have stood for election in face of the opposition. How far this is true is yet to be seen.

❖ ❖

There is likely to be a thorough inquiry as to whether the members of the Bengal Congress are genuine, or whether it is not that someone has made them en bloc members by payment in a lump sum of the four annas. It would be interesting to see whether the membership forms of all the members are duly signed. This complaint against the Bengal Congress has existed since the time when Jawaharlal was president, and had come even to his notice.

❖ ❖

The recent declaration of Subhas's policy in a statement and the inclusion in it of a six-months' ultimatum to the British Government does not seem to have impressed the more important Congressmen. So that on the whole, though one rejoices at the victory of Subhas Bose, it seems, from various important opinions expressed, that it is a precarious sort of victory. Just as you can do almost anything with a bayonet except sit on it, it seems Subhas has created a little difficult situation for himself. Responsible sections of Congress opinion seem to be summed up thus: "Subhas has won, but so what?" And I am afraid Subhas will find this sort of opposition most difficult to fight.

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Reforms In Banswara State

Ruler Inaugurates New Legislative Council

BANSWARA, Feb. 3.

The Ruler of Banswara State inaugurated the new Rajya Parishad (Legislative Council) to-day.

The Legislative Council consists of 34 members including the Diwan who will be the President, seven officials and the rest non-officials, of whom seven are Jagirdars, seven representatives of Banswara town, ten members of the rural parts (five each from the two Tehsils) and two experts as well as non-officials who may be added when such nomination is necessary.

The functions and powers of the Parishad include making of laws, moving of resolutions to convey and recommend to the State the views and feelings of the people and putting of interpellations for obtaining information from the Government. The right of asking supplementary questions has also been provided.

The Parishad further possesses the power of making rules in connection with the exercise of its functions. Matters relating to the person and the family of the Ruler, his prerogative powers, State's relations with the British Government and other States and military affairs are excluded from the scope of the Parishad.

The right of the State promulgating ordinances in times of emergency is retained. The period for which an ordinance can be enacted is limited to one year. The life of the Parishad is to be three years, after which it will again be reconstituted

The Parishad is representative of the people of the State. All interests and professions have been enlisted in its membership. Besides Rajputs, Mahajans, and Brahmins, three leading sections of the population, the Bohra community, the artisan class, the Patels of cultivating section and Muslims are represented. There is a Bhil member also who belongs to the primitive community which forms a large part of the population of the State.—Reuter.

WORKING CLASS' VOTERS DUTY

Two meetings were held on Wednesday in the Byculla-Madanpura Ward under the auspices of the Poor People Party to support the candidature of Mr. M. S. Bakshi.

Mr. J. J. Cashier who presided at the meeting at Madanpura said that the reason of supporting the candidates of the Poor People's Party was a very simple one. It was the duty of working class voters to support these candidates because their programme was meant predominently to ameliorate the condition of the working class.

In conclusion he hoped that the voters would bring Mr. Bakshi at the top of the poll.

The second meeting which was held in the maidan opposite the Venus Cinema was presided over by Dr. Bhoir.

The president opening the proceedings said that so far as political and civic matters were concerned there were only two castes —the caste of the rich and the caste of the poor.

All the poor, whether they were Hindus, Muslims, Parsis or Christians were equally exploited by the capitalists to whatever religion they belonged. The voters should, therefore, forget all religious differences and vote solidly for Mr. Bakshi who was himself a worker and stood on the programme of the Poor Party's ticket.

Mr. Yusuf Meheralli addressing the public meeting held at Chowpatty on Thursday evening to protest against the arrest of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj by the Jaipur State authorities.

Finer Cloth Wanted

How To Make It From Indian Cotton

How India can be made less dependent on imported (long staple) cotton so necessary for the manufacture of finer cloth, is discussed in the Indian Central Cotton Committee Technological Laboratory's Bulletin A44—Further Tests—on the combing of Good Quality Indian Cottons. This is the second report on this problem the first being Technological Bulletin A27 of 1935 'the Combing of Good Quality Indian Cottons' by Richardson and Nazir Ahmed.

Since the production of cotton above 1 1/16" staple in India is far below requirements these experiments attempt to answer the question whether by an improved technique it is possible to substitute good quality Indian cottons to maintain the present output of finer counts, and the report suggests that any technical information on the subject would be of great use to the industry.

Owing to the competition from artificial silk, the higher standard of living and the spread of civilisation, there has been an ever-increasing demand in the world for fabrics possessing better finish and appearance. This has often necessitated the spinning of textile materials, such as cotton, into finer counts. The same tendency has been in evidence in the Indian cotton mills. Statistics show that in 1926-27 these mills spun 515,000,000 lbs. of yarn under 20's counts and only 39,000,000 lbs. of yarns above 30's counts. Within the brief period of ten years, in 1936-37 these figures stood at 592,000,000 lbs. for yarns under 20's counts and 185,000,000 lbs. for yarns above 30's counts. Thus whereas the production of yarn below 20's counts showed an increase of only 15 per cent., the production of yarn above 30's counts registered an increase of 370 per cent! This enormous increase in the relative proportion of the finer counts was made possible partly by the importation of foreign long staple growths, partly by the steady improvement in the quality of Indian cotton crop and partly by the adoption of such mechanical aids as better opening and cleaning, high draft system of spinning and the use of combing machines.

Spinning Quality And Combing

Combing as an aid to improving the spinning quality of cottons has come more and more into use in the Indian mills as is shown by the installation of an increasingly large number of combing machines. The treatment has so far been applied mostly to foreign long staple growths which respond well and owing to their large stocks, are available at cheap rates. In some quarters, however, it is believed that even the good quality Indian cottons are not suited to the combing treatment owing to the presence in them of a large percentage of short fibre, which would raise the combing waste to uneconomic levels. But experiments conducted at the Technological Laboratory and elsewhere have conclusively shown that the Indian cottons are not more irregular in length than American or Egyptian cottons. This belief is not based upon facts and should not, suggests the report, stand in the way of application of the combing treatment to the good quality Indian cottons provided other reasons justify its use.

Combing The Cotton

The Technological Laboratory undertook some time ago an investigation into the combing of four good quality Indian cottons. The cottons were combed to the extent of 20 per cent and 30 per cent. respectively, and the strength, appearance, etc., of the yarns spun from the carded and the combing material were examined. The main practical conclusion reached was that by combing to the extent of 20 per cent it was possible to spin 50's to 60's counts from Indian cottons which when 'carded' would only spin 30's counts. For the four cottons used the percentage improvement in spinning quality followed the order of the mean fibre-length of the cotton. An increase in the percentage removed by combing to 30 per cent did not in all cases lead to a commensurate improvement in spinning behaviour. The present bulletin deals with further experiments on light combing of four Indian cottons viz. Punjab 289F, Surat 1027, Cambodia Co. 2 and Jayawant. All of these are improved cottons bred by the Agricultural Departments concerned and introduced into general cultivation on a commercial scale.

Each cotton was combed with 8's, 10's and 12's nipper setting in the combing machine. Combing has two distinct actions on a cotton. It removes some of the fibre of different group lengths, the shorter fibre being removed in relatively larger proportions than the longer ones. This action brings about a small improvement in mean length and a greater improvement in fibre-length irregularity as compared with the carded material. Combing also gives a better orientation to the fibres in the sliver and makes them lie more nearly parallel to one another than is possible in the carded material. Each of these factors makes its contribution towards improving the appearance and strength of the yarns spun from a combed cotton. Among other results combing has the desirable effect of reducing the degree of nippiness of yarns especially where the defect exists, to an appreciable extent, in the raw material.

The percentage of Comber waste removed with a particular nipper setting is not constant but approximately 8 per cent was removed with an '8' setting, 11 to 13 per cent with a '10' setting and 20 to 25 per cent with a '12' setting. The results of these different degrees of combing on the count which can be spun and on yarn strength and evenness are given in detail. Briefly three of these cottons with an 8 per cent combing can give satisfactory 50's yarns but Surat 1027 requires a '10' setting removing 12 per cent comber waste. Otherwise a '10' setting showed relatively little improvement over an '8' setting, but a '12' setting (with 20 to 25 per cent waste) enabled 60's counts to be spun from Punjab 289F.

As the Comber wastes have to be used up in mixings for lower counts, their behaviour also is given in detail. The bulletin also gives some further details on the effect of combing on the mean fibre-length, the fibre length regularity and the alignment of the fibres in the sliver which is the starting point of the spinning process.

Mr. M. D. Bhatt, I.C.S., Bar-at-Law, the new Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, on whom the brunt of the elections falls.

MINISTER'S WIFE GIVES UP SALARY

(By Air Mail).

Mme. E. Philova, wife of the new Bulgarian Minister of Education, has decided to give the whole of her salary as a member of the staff of the Sofia Archelogical Museum to charity as long as her husband retains his post.

The money is to be devoted to poor scholars at the Christo G. Danoff Day School.—Reuter.

"GERMANY NOT AIMING AT SELF-SUFFICIENCY"

BERLIN (By Mail)

"Germany is not aiming at economic isolation or self-sufficiency of any kind" states the Reichs Kredil Gesellschaft (Reich Credit Association) in its annual review of Germany's world trade position.

The Reich could not do without foreign imports, the review points out. "Germany needs however trade relations with countries which in times of emergency are not exposed to influence from hostile powers."

This the review states is the reason why Germany is particularly anxious to strengthen her relations with South Eastern Europe, without however, neglecting her overseas connections.

At present about 13 per cent of Germany's imports come from states in southeast Europe.

She hopes to increase this percentage by 5 per cent in course of time. But "for a long time to come," the review adds, "Germany will have to depend on other countries besides those in southeast Europe for at least 75 to 80 per cent. of her imports."—Reuter.

KODINAR FISHERIES

(From Our Correspondent)

KODINAR (By Mail)

Dr. S. T. Moses, the Director of Fisheries, Baroda, was on a tour of inspection here this week, visiting the centres where experiments in fish-oil and fish-manure are being conducted by the State department of Fisheries. At Muldwaraka a pit has been dug and the fish offal and refuse lying scattered about adding to the smell and nuisance of the fishing hamlet are being gathered and conserved to be converted into valuable manure.

At Madhwad, for similar experiments a site belonging to Government was selected during the visit when Mr. Kanungo, the Vahivatdar of Kodinar, was present with the Director. The Kodinar Municipality which is anxious to keep the fish-market clean, and convert the refuse into money by following Dr. Moses' methods is moving in the matter through the Vahivatdar and the Sanitary Inspector and the Director has agreed to help them.

At Madhwad Fish oil demonstration experiments were conducted and the livers of a shark and a ploughfish had the oils extracted. The oil, naturally small in quantity, the experiment being on a small scale, has, however, already received an offer from a local Vaid. The oils are to be taken to Baroda where they will be analysed and their vitamin potency assessed. Dr. Moses left Kodinar for Okha where he is opening the Mulvel Pearl Fishery on the 1st February.

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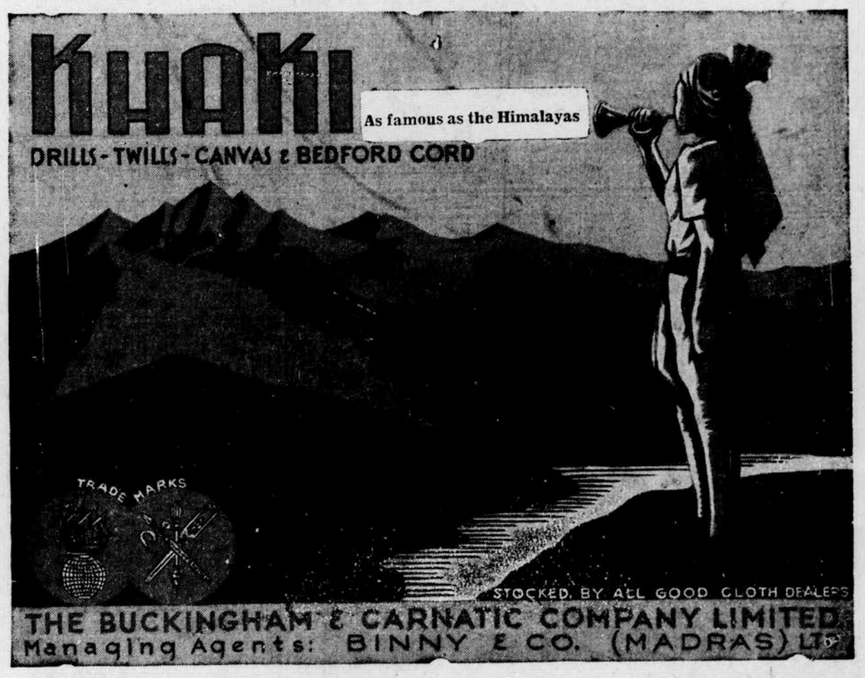
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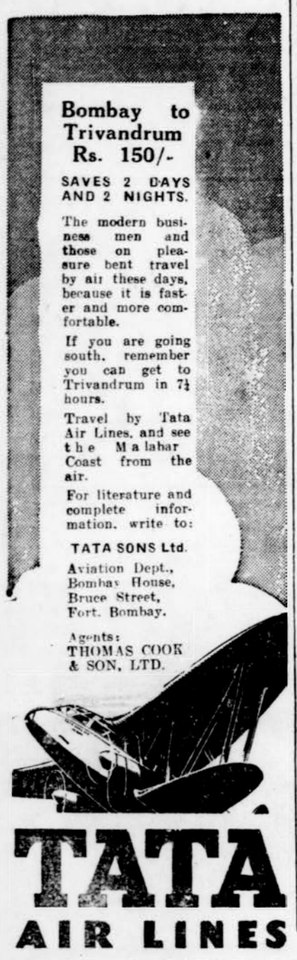
Telegrams To Govt. Of India To Intervene

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE Feb. 3

The Secretary, Majilis Ahrar Islam, Cawnpore, and Shah Sultan Ahmed, Vice-President, Jamiatul Momin United Provinces, have sent telegrams to the Commerce Member, Government of India, deploring the recent situation created at the ports of Bombay and Karachi during the Haj Season due to the termination by the Mogul Line of the agreement arrived at for the minimum rate by the help and influence of the Commerce Member, and urged the Government of India for fixation of reasonable uniform, economic fares in the Haj Traffic which is badly needed for the benefit of the Hajis.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Fascist Propaganda

Language And Literature As Its Tool

(By "OBSERVATEUR.")

A propos the question asked in the Bombay Assembly recently about Nazi propaganda, it would be interesting briefly to notice some of the prominent features of the technique employed by the Fascist dictatorship countries practically all over the world.

Nazi-ism and Germans

An anonymous German, who wrote in these columns several months ago, had thrown light on some of the aspects of the local Nazi organisation, which is only a part of the intricate and well-organised system operating everywhere. But the points that this German contributor had made in his article are of considerable importance:—the German nation and the German people are not responsible for the actions of the Fascist regime that speaks and acts in their name and that, even if the mass of German people seemed to support their present masters and rulers under the illusion that it was through the efforts of the Nazis that a vanquished nation like theirs regained strength and power, the majority of decent-minded German men and women strongly disapproved of the policies and methods used by the Hitler regime. It is quite obvious that the German people cannot, even if they wanted to, express their feeling, living as they do, under the rule of Herr Himmler, head of the Secret Police, in eternal fear of spies and police agents, political prison and concentration camp. Even a casual study of Nazi institutions and their organisational basis in terms of the 'total' principle would convince any person of even average intelligence of the impossibility of articulation of the discontent and misery of the masses of German population who are systematically subjected to want privation, hunger and economic distress in the name of German patriotism and glory.

Overseas Network

In the department of overseas organisation amongst scattered German or Italian residents in foreign countries and colonists coercion succeeds as well as the enticement of better material conditions, according as local conditions differ. In the case of groups of Germans, the pressure exerted becomes irresistible whether it is based on either profit or fear, while Italian 'emigres' practically in all areas, except perhaps in certain parts of the U.S.A., succumb most readily to this regimentation. 'Cultural' activities are the thin end of the propaganda wedge—the 'emigres' feel that as nationals of the new Italy they share an enhanced status, they are promised economic advantages, their children get free language education. The organisation works with the greatest success notably in Tunisia and in the outlying territories where the Italian colonists could be used as an efficient lever of propaganda. The British and French Press is full of panicky reports of increased and extensive activities of foreign agents in territories where the local authorities are engaged in the 'pacification' of Arab and other populations. Il Duce aspires to turn his Harar University into a world-centre of Islamic culture, while Tokyo is desperately trying to keep pace (in spite of the disadvantage of small stature) with the revolution of the Rome-Tokyo axis.

German-lit.

The Reich Ministry of Propaganda, too, has its 'cultural' department. The French Liberal Press recently published the circulars issued to the propaganda agents, which explain how the German language and literature—that is nazified literature—are pressed in the service of Fascist propaganda. In India several bureaus, established in important cities, supply free, gratis and for nothing, illustrated news-articles and the German business rewards the journals that publish them with lucrative advertisements. Who said newspapers could be bribed? Photographs are published of alleged great German writers whom it would be difficult to regard as writers, but some self-styled professor of literature always acts as an altruistic voluntary guide and expounds the beauties of their literary creation, one takes it mostly Ersatz, like the promised petrol. Some of the boys in local college, told me with great excitement that recently Il Duce was sending down a professor of Italian language to teach them Italian. They would soon, they said, be going to read Gentile, Croce, D'Annunzio in Italian.

Are We Barbarians?

If the foreign agents or their native mercenaries imagine that we are barbarians, who know nothing about foreign literature, they are sadly mistaken, as they are bound sooner or later to discover for themselves. Both literature and culture are dead or dying in the dictatorship countries where the elementary freedom of expression is denied to writers. The really interesting German and Italian writers who refuse to enlist their pen in the service of Hitler and Mussolini are either exiles or silent. Literature or thought cannot exist, let alone flourish, under the conditions of mental and intellectual slavery, which are inseparable from the Fascist regime. The men and women, whose literary or artistic achievement has contributed to the richness and appeal of German literature and the arts have been persecuted and banished out of their country, because they refused to betray their intellectual integrity. So that what is promoted as literature to-day, is counterfeit literature; worse, it is Fascist propaganda, which we should know better than to swallow as easily as the propaganda agents would like us to do.

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KARNATAK YOUTHS ORGANISE

A Correspondent writes:—

The inauguration ceremony of the Karnatak Yuvaka Sangh was performed by Mr. Krishnarao Padbidri 29th January.

Mr. Shirali dwelt at length upon the circumstances that led to the formation of the 'Sangh.'

"The aims and objects of the 'Sangh' are: Liquidation of illiteracy among the masses, removal of untouchability and unity among Kannadiga youths."

He added that the Sangh would do all it could for the fulfilment of its aims.

Messrs. J. Maya, T. Nageshrao, Bhojrao and Sharma also spoke.

After light refreshments the meeting came to an end.

Moral Instruction For Women Prisoners

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

With a view to imparting moral instruction to female prisoners the Government of Bengal have decided to appoint honorary lady teachers in all Central and District jails, having a female population of four or more.—A. P.

REFORM OF HINDU LAW

(By TANUBHAI DEVIDAS DESAI, Solicitor).

With the growth of the national consciousness and the movement for school reform, attempts are being made by legislation to reform the structure of Hindu Law and Hindu Society. A number of Acts have recently been passed and a number of Bills are introduced or are pending before the Central as well as various popular Provincial Legislatures. In this connection, it has been the considered opinion of many jurists that piecemeal legislation of this kind is not only not sufficient but not beneficial to the Hindu Society to the extent necessary for proper re-adjustment of Hindu Law and Society. Demands have therefore been made and are more necessary now for proper comprehensive legislation to remedy the inequities of Hindu Law including those suffered by Hindu women. One finds that piecemeal treatment of questions like prohibition, of polygamy, unequal marriages, divorce and rights of property to women by non-official and sometimes amateurish efforts, is leading to unexpected results and uncertainty of law, which is not desirable.

STRANGE ANOMALIES.

In this connection an illustration may be cited although it was intended by the Hindu Womens Right to Property Act 1937, popularly known as Dr. Deshmukh's Act, to give better rights to widows. In fact it has turned out that women of the Province of Bihar who are governed by the Mithila school of Hindu law, Jaina widows who are by custom entitled to have absolute right in the movable properties of their husbands as well as women of Gujarat and other places in Bombay Presidency who are governed by the Mayukh school of Hindu law and being entitled under that law to dispose of movable properties during their lifetime, are deprived of their existing rights and instead find their rights curtailed to merely a limited interest of enjoyment of the income of the corpus and right of disposing only when there is legal necessity, they having now only limited interest known as ordinary Hindu Women's estate, in the movable properties like their interests in the movable properties. Another instance is Dr. Deshmukh's Bill for Divorce introduced in the Central Legislatures. This Bill only declares a right of divorce to women alone and not to men and strangely does not provide any machinery for obtaining divorce or for rules regulating the custody of children and property, etc., which are found in all well drafted legislation.

It is now stated that Mrs. Subaroyan's Bill for prohibiting polygamy and dissolution of Marriage incidentally has had to be given up at the instance of the leader of the party. All this leads to one conclusion that unless and until the Government takes up the task, it will not be of much use to carry out any improvement in reforms legislation. In this connection the Central Government have upto now stated that they do not wish to initiate at their own instance any reform but that they will consider when such reform legislation is brought by non-officials on its merits. One wishes that instead of taking this attitude they should have emulated their own example of appointing a Committee to consider the problem and framing recommendations as they did at the time when the Age of Consent Legislation was passed.

There are many who are of the opinion that in a country like India, it is necessary to have a uniform legislation for the whole country. There are others who think that the legislation must take note of difference in customs and social progress and the Provinces must therefore undertake necessary legislation. Hence we find the item of social legislation in concurrent list. With the advent of popular Government in the Provinces since April, 1937 and with the items of social legislation being placed on concurrent list, this problem of proper social legislation is worth consideration by the sympathetic popular Governments in the various Provinces, for they are the representatives of the people unlike the Central Government.

NO POWER TO LEGISLATE FOR AGRICULTURAL LAND.

In this connection it is worthy of note to find that any legislation passed by the Central Government in respect of inheritance would have to be supplemented by the Provincial Legislation if a careful scrutiny is made of the distribution of legislative authority in the Government of India Act of 1935. Intestacy and succession and Transfer of Property are placed in the concurrent list so that both the Federal and the Provincial Legislatures have power to legislate on those subjects, but the jurisdiction of the former, that is, the Central Legislature, is excluded as regards agricultural land. If one reads Article 21 of the Provincial Legislative list with Articles 7 and 8 in the concurrent list in the Schedules of the Government of India Act, it is clear that no legislation 'inter alia' about intestacy and succession can take place as regards agricultural land which forms the bulk of property in India.

Item No. 21 of the Provincial Legislative list runs as follows:—

21. Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures, including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents, transfer, alienation and devolution of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans; colonization; Courts of Wards; encumbered and attached estates; treasure trove.

Items Nos. 7 and 8 of the concurrent list runs as follows:—

"7. Wills, intestacy, and succession, save as regards agricultural land.

8. Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents."

As the bulk of property in the Provinces and in India is agricultural land, the Legislatures in the various provinces alone, can legislate as to intestacy, succession and transfer of property in respect of it. It means that any legislation passed by the Central Legislature in respect of granting better rights in respect of property would be of no avail in a predominently agricultural country like India, for that Legislature as stated above, has no power to legislate for agricultural land.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE POWERLESS.

In this connection, one may note that the amending Act of 1938 amending the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act 1937 (Dr. Deshmukh's Act) which Act has been given a retrospective effect and whereby it has been made clear that although the Act of 1937, that is, Dr. Deshmukh's Act, was capable of such construction as to confer rights of inheritance to daughters and other female lineal descendants, the same was not the intention and that such daughters and other female lineal descendants did not have a right of inheritance, is 'ultra vires' of the Central Legislature in so far as it purports to legislate also for agricultural land.

In this connection, it should be also be noted that Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal has introduced a Bill in the Council of State regarding Hindu Women's Right to Property to the effect that the present limited rights of Hindu widows should be transformed into absolute Rights but the same would be 'ultra vires' of the Central Legislature in so far as that Bill purports to deal with agricultural land, which means that such legislation even when it is passed would be futile for the bulk of India and that it must be supplemented by the Provincial Legislation, as the provinces alone have the right to legislate for agricultural land.

In this connection, an instance may be cited of the Sheriat Act of 1937. The Sheriat Act, although applying to Muslims their personal law in the various matters, expressly excepts agricultural and from its perview. The words are "notwithstanding any custom or usage to the contrary, in all questions relating to intestate succession (excepting agricultural land), the rule of decision in cases where the parties are Muslims shall be the Muslim personal Law Sheriat."

From the above it is clear that to effectuate proper reforms, it is necessary to have provincial legislation as well, in respect of devolution of property. Is it not better that instead of some legislation by the Central legislature and some by the Provincial legislatures, the Provincial legislature should deal with the problem as a whole?

DUTY OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The question is how the Government representing the people should tackle it. Every one will admit that proper investigation and comprehensive legislation is the only way, and for that purpose appointment of committees of inquiry is the proper way. With the popular provincial Governments, is it too much to hope that they should tackle the problem by appointing Committees to investigate the question and form proper comprehensive legislation as recommended by the Committees. If States like Baroda and Mysore can and have tackled problems in this fashion there is no reason why the Provincial Governments should not thus tackle the problems effectively.

Anti-Caste Drive In C. P. And Bombay

(From A Correspondent.)

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Mr. Har Bhagwan, Organising Secretary of the All-India Jat-Pat Torak (Anti-Caste) Census Sangh, has just returned to Lahore after having a successful propaganda tour in the C. P. and Bombay Presidency. Interviewed by a press representative he said that the Anti-Caste Movement has a bright future in both these Provinces, inasmuch as the people there are more educated and socially advanced than he had anticipated. There was a clear-cut demarcation between the orthodox Hindus who were in favour of the retention of social barriers involved in Chatur Varna and those who held liberal views and wanted to get rid of them.

The Jat-Pat Torak Conference at Nagpur made a tremendous effect upon the people, and it was a surprise to leaders like Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Dr. N. B. Khare and others that a resolution regarding the "No Caste" entry in the Census Returns and the one urging the Hindu Maha Sabha to make the No-Caste Campaign as the main item of its programme were adopted without opposition. Messrs. A. V. Machave and W. K. Warahde (Advocate) have been put in charge of this Movement under the leadership of Dr. N. B. Khare (Ex-Premier) and Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale (Deputy Speaker of the C. P. Assembly).

Mr. Har Bhagwan also went to Bombay and worked there for more than a week. Mr. Anant Hari Gadre (Editor of the 'Pramod') and his party were entrusted with the work of organising a centre for carrying on the Anti-Caste Movement. It was decided that after the enrolment of some members and agitation from press and platform a conference be called about the end of March next with a view to form an Association to organise the work in the Bombay Presidency.

On his way back he got down at Delhi and had interviews with a few leading persons of the place who advised him to establish the Headquarters of the A. I. Jat-Pat Torak Census Sangh at Delhi.

Mr. Har Bhagwan is now organising the Movement in the Punjab, and will be pleased to interview people interested in the "No-Caste". Campaign in the Mandal Office at Lahore on Hospital Road each day between 4-30 and 5-30 p.m.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Vote For Congress

To the Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir—The Municipal election date is nearing and those interested are briskly canvassing for the candidates and different methods are adopted to win the confidence of voters.

It is the voters' privilege to vote for the best party and there is no better party than the Indian National Congress. I am interested in social affairs but it is my humble duty to render such help and carry out orders of the primary institution of this city as such I consider from the past record of the Congress Party in the 8 Provinces that it is only the privilege of voters to bring the Congress Party in majority during the coming municipal election.

Without fear or favour the voters should give votes to Congress candidates as per B. P. C. C. instructions and should co-operate in discharge of its duties such as improvements in educational, medical, sanitation social and developments of the city.—Yours etc.

D. M. DAVIDSON."

4 Jor Mansion,
Pastor Road.
Dadar.

Traffic Islands

To the Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir—Numerous letters have appeared in the Press urging the importance of a Traffic Island at the junction of Worli, Haines, Fergusson and Love Grove Roads My own suggestion for a temporary island has not yet found favour with the Municipality, though of course they have conceded two such islands at the two ends of Gokhale Road.

On the 27th inst a young girl was alleged to have been knocked down by a car at this very spot and I am informed that she was detained in the Hospital for some days.

I understand on a very reliable authority that construction of a Traffic island at this place has been decided upon and the work will be proceeded with as soon as funds are available, but the Municipality is not prepared to put up a temporary island because of the maintenance cost (cost of watchman, red lamps, etc.) I should like the Municipal Commissioner to contradict this statement or say if the Pedestrian should continue to risk his life and be ever prepared to be crushed under the fast moving vehicular traffic because of the inability of the Municipal Corporation to bear the petty expense of a temporay island—yours etc.

A. S. PARELKAR

"Professional Tenants"

To the Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir—Mr H. M. Fozdar's letter in your issue of the 31st instant contains a useful suggestion, but he is probably not aware of the fact that there are landlords who unknowingly contribute, to a limited extent, to the making of "professional tenants", although I am not one of them. I have heard of landlords who neither condescend to pay even a yearly visit to their rented premises nor accede to any reasoning relating to the provision of due amenities commensurate with the high rentals they charge, they are more than regular in sending their bills and ever ready to say "better vacate" if any complaint in connection with some inconvenience is made to them. More often than not they are not even responsive to very moderate and reasonable requests. Hardships, such as insanitary compounds filthy condition of latrines, short supply of water and abnormal delays in repairing, failures of electric light, do not count for anything, but money is the only consideration with them. Has Mr. Fozdar a remedy?—Yours etc.

DHIRAJLAL C. SHETH
Santa Cruz.

Vote Solid For Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—I believe that politics and civic affairs are wide a part from one another but at the same time I do not accept the views advocated from certain quarters, that because Congress and Congressmen are politically minded they would allow an unusual interference of political consideration to intervene whilst discharging their Civic duties as city fathers of the Municipal Corporation. Those entertaining this sort of fear would do well to recollect the example of a prominent Bombay Congressman, Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman who when some time back was called upon to face the highest civic responsibility, viz., that of the Mayor of Bombay, ably discharged the same without allowing any political or party consideration to intervene with his civic duties as the Mayor. It, therefore, comes as a surprise to me to find that a Parsi paper should have advocated a contrary view which to-day has no foundation at all in truth. Since the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy in different provinces Congress Ministries have worked up well in all the seven provinces where they are in majority and there is no reason why the same political minded Congressmen should not be expected to put up still better record of service in a civic institution like that of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. I wish the National Congress all success on its decision to contest the forthcoming election and earnestly appeal members of my community to solidly vote for them. Frankly speaking, I prefer Congress Candidates to Independents or these belonging to other parties, for the reason that candidates standing on the ticket of the Congress, who are under a rigid Congress discipline could naturally be expected to render far greater and better account of their services to the tax paying public than Indipendent candidates or candidates belonging to other party labels, whose party discipline is certainly not in any way superior to Congress discipline. I cannot imagine nobler work than the endeavour of an individual to do something for his own town. It is not within the reach of many of us to be in city Corporation with a view to do something for our own town but certainly there is a pious duty cast on each one of us to see that we return to civic or public bodies only such candidates who would endeavour to improve the lot of the Citizens. In this respect all Congress candidates enjoy our entire confidence and I once again appeal all and specially members of my community to solidly vote for them.—Yours etc.

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Training College, Belgaum

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—I read from your esteemed paper that Government have definitely decided to start a Secondary Training College at Belgaum for Kannada and Marathi speaking graduates of the province.

The question of appointing competent persons on the professional staff is now engaging the attention of Congress Government and I beg to offer a few suggestions in this respect.

Since the college is to be mainly for the Kannada-speaking graduates it follows that the first and foremost qualification for appointment should be that the candidate must be fully conversant with Kannada language, its literature and culture. Secondly, he must have had a good university education either in an Indian or Western University. Thirdly, he must be familiar with the modern principles and practices of teaching. Fourthly, he must have been a successful teacher of one or more of the subjects of Secondary School Course.

It is obvious that if the institution were to supply the right type of teachers for the new era that is dawning in Karnatak, the majority, if not all, of the teaching staff must be Kannadigas through and through; men and women who can pour their heart into their work and infuse new life, new ideas and new activities.

It is earnestly hoped that Congress leaders of Karnatak will help the Department and Government in the matter of finding out and appointing suitable persons on the teaching staff. It is devoutly wished that the Hon. Mr. Kher and the Hon. Mr. Latthe, themselves both Kannadigas, will take a paternal interest in the matter and support and encourage the much-discouraged, the much-neglected Kannadigas of the Province.—Yours etc.,

A KANNADIGA.

Improving Agriculture

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—The Indian Agricultural Industry, compared with those of other countries of the world, is still in its infancy inspite of the fact India being about 85 per cent. agriculturist ever since the dawn of civilization. The primitive type of agricultural implements and tools one still finds in India in operations. It is said that the old ideas embedded in the minds of Indian farmers to follow the footsteps of their forefathers are very hard to extripate but I am sure they are in no way less apt to adopt the adaptable modern methods of farming if they are properly educated and trained and made comprehend the advantages of them.

However, it can not be a far fetched hope to expect Indian agricultural industry to get mechanically and scientifically overhauled in a few years to come if the Government concerned take a special interest in:

1. Spreading improved seeds.
2. Advocating proper rotation of crops and proper, economical and right use and application of suitable manures to different crops.
3. Breeding better quality Dairy and draught cattle.
4. The introduction of efficient Horse Power on the farms in place of slow bullock power.
5. The consolidation of holdings to facilitate better and efficient management and the use of labour saving machinery.
6. The improvement of the agricultural implements and tools in use at present.
7. The encouragement of the manufacture of better implements and tools suiting to the local needs of the farmers.
8. The encouragement of power farming to make agricultural occupation attractive to the educated young men.
9. The encouragement of co-operative and large scale farming in order to make as much as feasible the replacement of animal power and muscle power with tractor power on farms which will give to progressive farmers vastly increased efficiency, substantially lower per acre costs, a new standard of work comfort and convenience and thus make farming really a noble and paying occupation.
10. Imparting proper academic education and practical training in the science of Agricultural Engineering and Farm Management to the students in the High Schools and Agricultural Colleges to make them eminently fit for the agricultural occupation.—Yours etc.,

KARTAR S. GARCHA, B.Sc.
Gwallior.

The Problem Of Linguistic Provinces

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Since the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy there has been an insistent demand for the redistribution of Provinces on linguistic basis. Some time ago there was the talk of whole-sale resignations and even direct action on this issue. As a matter of fact this agitation has a longer history and noble pedigree. In this connection Lord Hardinge's despatch of 1911 is significant. "The only possible solution of this difficulty" it said "would appear to be gradually to give the provinces a large measure of Self-Government until at last India would consist of a number of administrations autonomous in all provincial affairs, with the Government of India above them restricting their functions to matters of imperial concern." It is a well-known fact that the existing Indian provinces are merely administrative units grown out of the exigencies of an expanding alien rule. Therefore the present agitation should not be brushed aside as a sectarian movement. It is a sort of sub-nationalism. Hence it is all the more necessary to understand and appreciate the significance and implications.

According to provisions of Section 290 of the Government of India Act of 1935 the initiative in the matter of constitution of new provinces rests entirely with the crown. It appears that the present Secretary of State for India has no symphathy for this move.

It should be remembered that there cannot be as many Provinces as there are linguistic groups, irrespective of their numerical strength and resources. Further there can be no immediate adjustment of linguistic limits or of political reaffiliation where the States are concerned. "Status quo" in their case is inevitable. "Multiplication of Provinces" as Dr. Ambedkar pointed out, "results in the dismemberment of the minorities." We are told that on communal grounds the Muslims of Bengal welcome the transfer of Sylhet from Assam as it is mainly inhabited by Muslims and are opposed to the transfer of Manbhum and Singhbhum Districts from Bihar as they are predominantly Hindu in population. If the areas are to be distributed strictly on linguistic basis Bihar, Assam and Central Provinces will be nowhere. The major multi-lingual presidencies like Bombay and Madras have to go into voluntary liquidation. Of late Chota Nagpur also is out to claim a separate province. The newly created Provinces like Sind, Orissa and North-West Frontier Province are subsisting on subvention and will continue to be a burden on the central exchequer for all time to come. Every province must maintain some standard of administration. Hence the formation of each province with a costly paraphernalia of administration financially dependent on the centre would destroy the hope of essential ameliorative work by the other provinces.

Therefore utmost prudence should be exercised in constituting the new Provinces. At the same time the issue cannot be postponed indefinitely. It is a pressing political problem with far-reaching consequences. It cannot be denied that liguistic differences have contributed their own quota in the crystallization of the Cabinet crisis in C. P. Under these circumstances there should not be any delay in separating these linguistic areas like Andhra and Karnataka which claim to be self-supporting for all time to come. At the same time important linguistic groups like Gujaratis, Tamilians and Marathas are not anxious to separate. Hence a hard and fast rule cannot be applied to all the linguistic groups. At any rate under a Federal Constitution the number of Provinces tend to increase with the growth of Political consciousness and economic stability. When Canada became a Federation in 1867 there were only four provinces. But now it is composed of nine provinces. In Soviet Russia under the new Constitution of 1936 the union republics increased to eleven from earlier seven. Hence the verdict of history is in favour of the creation of new provinces. It remains to be seen whether the British statesmanship will rise to the occasion and find out a lasting solution to this pressing problem.—Yours, etc.

P. RAJESHWAR RAO.

Travelling On Footboards

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A few weeks ago a person was arrested by the B. B. and C. I. Railway police for travelling on footboard of a local train. He was subsequently placed before an Honorary Magistrate who fined him Rs. 5. This prohibitory rule against standing in the doorways and travelling on footboards of railway carriages is generally respected more in its breach than in its observance. The question arises as to why this prohibitory order, which is meant for passengers' safety be so very often broken. The reason is not far to seek. There are a number of drawbacks in the railway service itself which are mainly responsible for this.

In the first place, it has been generally experienced that the existing number of local trains of both the railways are utterly inadequate to cope with the increased traffic in the suburbs in recent years.

Secondly, local trains of the B.B. & C.I. Railway unlike those of the G.I.P. Railway, do not halt at stations for sufficiently long time to enable all the passengers to alight from the train.

For another reason also passengers have perforce to stand in the doorways or on footboards. At some of the stations of the G.I.P. and the B.B. & C.I. Railways there is a paucity of exits, (for instance on the down platform of Charni Road Station only one gate is made to serve both as an entrance and an exit at one and the same time), so that on the arrival of a train at the station there is a great rush of outgoing passengers, and one has to wait long before he can find his way out. To avoid this rush and loss of time passengers prefer standing in the doorways to sitting on benches.

Finally, in the B.B. & C.I. Railway carriages, as the board bearing the prohibitory order against travelling on footboards has not been affixed in a conspicuous place it does not forcibly attract the attention of passengers. As a consequence, a large number of passengers are quite ignorant of the prohibitory rule.

In the face of these drawbacks it is very difficult, if not impossible, for passengers to observe the rule. Therefore I suggest that all these weak points in the railway service be first removed and then only the rule enforced. Further, if the railway police want that passengers should not travel on footboards then they should not at all allow passengers to enter a train which is fully packed.—Yours, etc.,

Y. R. INGLE.

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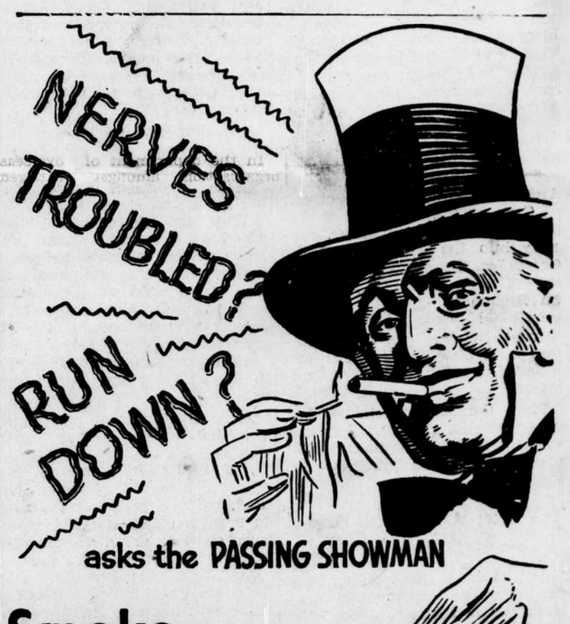

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FOR FIFTEEN YEARS PETER FREUCHEN, SEVEN-FOOT TALL EXPLORER, HAD FOUGHT TO SUBDUE THE TERRORS OF THE ARCTIC. HIS ESKIMO WIFE HAD BEEN BESIDE HIM, BUT SHE DIED IN A 'FLU EPIDEMIC AND FREUCHEN RETURNED TO HIS NATIVE DENMARK.

In Copenhagen he met Magdalene, a Dane, and married her. For her sake, and because he loved her, Freuchen tried to forget the frozen wastes of Greenland. But regular meals, boiled shirts and advising younger explorers were not sufficient for his energies. It was not, he felt, a real man's life.

Call Of Frozen North

Elegant dinners instead of chewed bits of grass munched greedily in an emergency to stave off terrible pangs, gave him no satisfaction. He had been accustomed to get his food by trapping it himself, or shooting or fishing it in the frozen Arctic, and this soft life struck him as wholly artificial. He chafed to return.

He travelled from town to town, lecturing, but it was in Berlin that a plan matured which was to test the strength of his wife's love.

Freuchen was asked to write the scenario for the silent film "Eskimo" from the novel he had written. A trip into the heart of Greenland to complete preparations for the shooting of the film had to be undertaken.

Magdalene made up her mind that with his wooden leg and a beard that served to cover frostbite, he was not going to make this expedition alone. She had nursed him through the amputation of his leg, due to frostbite. Now she was determined to be at his side on his first expedition after their marriage.

She travelled with him in hand-drawn sledges. Fearful crevasses loomed before them many times. When Peter admitted to himself his awful belief that he would end his life in one of those pitiless ice chasms, she remained cool, undaunted, even smiling, her confidence in him overriding all fear.

Freuchen's doubts about Magdalene's staying powers were soon set at rest. Her first view of Arctic ice was the cruel outline of Cape Farewell, with its towering mountains. Then, later, running into the driftline of the Great Ice, she sighted her first iceberg. She had not yet seen an Eskimo.

As the ship zig-zagged its way through the ice-floes, the south-east wind blew and howled and whistled, but she remained unmoved.

From the moment she set foot on Greenland, she made friends with the natives. She had brought presents of cheap jewellery for the women.

Welter Of Wind And Water

As the boat was flung from one top wave to another, she slept on a wooden bench. Up the Arsuk fjord they went, up the Davis Strait.

Into Hunde Island. There she lived in one of those houses which are built small and flat so that they shall not be blown away. Frequently, she was drenched as the wind-blown spray of a storm leapt clean over them. On that island there is no fresh water, because the spindrift makes all the standing pools and ponds brackish. When the waves ran high she went out with native hunters in fragile skin kayaks to catch seals.

Once across the wide reach of Disko Bay, there was a storm. Freuchen and his wife were in a small power-boat. The waves towered high above it and everything aboard was soaked

Peter Freuchen says of his wife:—

"Magdalene was standing aft with me. She understood the seriousness of the situation, but she was not afraid. In all my experience I could not remember a gale worse than this one. When Magdalene found herself in the midst of such a welter of wind and water as we were that day, she merely assumed that things were always like that in the Arctic . . . Since I appeared calm and confident, she saw no reason to worry. . . . I came very close that day to drowning my wife and everyone else aboard."

One night they left their boat at Kutligssat to go to the house of the manager of the coal mines of that town. There Magdalene learned to endure the worst. They walked alone, laughing as they almost missed their hold on the slippery stones of the fords. Below were young rivers with fast-running waters and stones that were almost boulders. In these streaming mountain rivers, it is impossible to balance oneself if the water is above the knees.

Icebergs And Fog

Magdalene mistook her footing, and would have been swept away if her husband had not caught her. But this did not prevent her from going on, making light of the danger.

They decided to make their way back, after all. There were seven rivers to cross to get to their boat. Cold, wet, and hungry, they pushed on. Each ford sent a numb chill through Magdalene, but she knew it must be crossed They forded the last of the streams, took off their clothes in the chill air and wrung them out.

Their troubles were not ended. The surf at the landing place was so high that the men aboard the launch could not come and pick them up. One man had tried, but was promptly swamped. So Freuchen and Magdalene lay down on some grass, close to each other to keep themselves warm.

And this, says Freuchen, ruefully, was my first whole day alone with my wife in the country where she believed I had mastered everything!

As they sailed back to Upernivik, icebergs fell apart with the roar of a fusillade, then turned heavily over in the Arctic water.

They reached Melville Bay. There Freuchen had hunted bears, captured walruses. There he had been wrecked when ice crushed his ship, there he had been jammed in the ice so that he could not go backwards or forwards. Now they were caught in a fog. The waters are so close to the magnetic pole that compasses are unreliable, and when one cannot see and there are risks of icebergs.

The only warning of the approach of a berg was a white glow, and they would steer carefully away. Slowly the voyage continued through fog for three days with no land in sight.

The masses of ice grew larger. A gigantic berg came towering down on them. A fragment fell on the foredeck and crushed some gear there. Then abruptly, as it looked like crashing the ship to smithereens, the berg changed its course.

Saved By Inches

At Thule, Freuchen's Greenland home, while he and Magdalene were padding along close to the overhang of the glacier, a huge block of ice fell off and missed them by a wink.

They lost their oars. They tried to take off the bottom board and use it instead. When it came off they found that it was planked directly by nails to the frame of the boat. Water came rushing in, and had not one of the men seized a small boy and jammed him into the hole, sitting on him to keep him there, they would certainly have drowned. He kept the water out until they rescued their oars.

Magdalene will never forget the saying of the old Laplander. "I have tasted death," she said quietly, "and it tasted so fine that I shall never be afraid of it again."

"The full story of these hair-wealth escapes and thrilling struggles in Greenland and Arctic waters is absorbingly told by Peter Freuchen in his book." "It's All Adventure" (Heinemann, 18s.) —"Tit-Bits." "

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

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Secretary.

Seamen Intensify Picketing

Out To Fight Stubborn Attitude Of Shipping Companies

BOMBAY: Friday.

To-day is the fifth day of the picketing organised by the Bombay Seamen's Union.

Though only one shipping company has conceded the demands of the seamen, the P. and O. and B. I. lines, who are represented by Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., have so far refused to budge an inch.

Their attitude is so stubborn that the strikers are constrained to carry on vigorous picketing at every dock-gate and the Company's premises so as to ensure that nobody offers his services.

Under the direction of Messrs Parulekar, Dinkar Desai, Alwa and Nariman the picketing is peacefully conducted though the police have arrested one person for alleged coercion.

It is estimated that there are more than 6,000 unemployed seamen in Bombay who lead a hand to mouth existence.

They allege that the recruiting officers take bribes. They are determined to go on with their movement of boycott until this evil is eradicated and the rotation system of employment is strictly observed.

The only remedy to put a stop to corruption, they state, is extreme vigilance on the part of the higher authorities who ought to see that fair treatment is meted out to every qualified man.

Then again local hands should be taken up in the Port of Bombay and outsiders should not be allowed to usurp the vacancies meant for Bombay men. It is complained that owing to strategic tactics Bengalis and other aliens are given preference over local seamen thereby depriving them of their jobs.

RADIO STATION NOT TO BE OPENED AT NAGPUR

Govt.'s Reply To Biyani

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR. (By Mail.)

The public of Nagpur were disappointed to know from the reply given by the Central Government to the question of the Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani in the Council of State whether the Government proposed to open a radio station in the Central Provinces and Berar, that the Government did not contemplate opening a radio station at Nagpur.

It was not possible, said the Government spokesman, for broadcasting to open a station in the Central Provinces and Berar within the funds available for broadcasting. He mentioned that the province received a satisfactory service from the Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Calcutta short-wave stations.

Peasants Satyagraha Committee

Mr. Maganlal Bagdi of the Congress Socialist Party has formed a Peasants' Satyagraha Committee at Wadoda a village in the Nagpur Tahsil with the object of preventing the ejection of tenants by the Malguzars from default in payment of land rent.

Congress Committee Elections

The fresh elections to the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee will be held on February 19, when 25 different wards of the Nagpur Town will elect two hundred representatives to serve on the Council of representatives. The date for filling nomination papers is fixed for February 9.

Duty Of Christians

Service to Church and State should be the motto of the Christians. This piece of advice was given by Rev. D. A. Simons speaking in the Revival Tent, Residency Road, Nagpur on "Should Christians join the Congress?"

Although the Church was non-political and international and was primarily concerned with ethics, but many times in the history of European nations the Church had protested against economic exploitation successfully. The various Indian Christian organisations, concluded the speaker, were new advising Indian Christians to join the Congress. The need was for unity. Christians had an important part to play in the new India and their motto should be Service to Church and State.

Pt. Kunzru Tells Sorry Of Status Of Indian Immigrants

(From A Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD. (By Mail).

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, President, Servants of India Society, who headed the Indian Delegation to the second British Commonwealth relations conference held in Australia in September last, landed in Calcutta on the 26th instant after enquiring into the problems relating to Indians living in Ceylon, Fiji and Malaya and visiting in addition to Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan. He has issued the following statement to the press:

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The problems relating to Indians in Fiji were considered by an All-Fiji Indian Conference presided over by me in November last. Its resolutions have been published in Indian newspapers. The Indians are deeply concerned with regard to the renewal of leases of agricultural land held by them from Government or the Fijian Chiefs which are about to expire, the education of their children which in spite of their keenness in a more backward condition than that of Fijian children and the status of their community which occupies a low position even in the subordinate civil service and is made to feel its political inferiority in more ways than one.

ORGANISATION OF LABOUR

The organisation of labourers which has a vital bearing on their future and in which they are beginning to take interest is virtually impossible at present as both the labourer who absents himself from work and the man who induces him to do so can be punished with fine and imprisonment. The whole community keenly desires that an Agent of the Government of India should be appointed in Fiji, and strongly feels that the absence of such an officer is a serious handicap to it in its efforts to raise its position both socially and politically. I laid great stress on this in my interview with the Governor of Fiji when I brought the resolutions of the Indian Conference to his notice and explained the difficulties of the Indians to him.

STATUS OF INDIANS

The matter is one of cardinal importance and should receive the immediate attention of the Government of India. Owing to the distance of Fiji from India an Agent of the Government of India is even more necessary there than in Ceylon and Malaya. Considering the class of Indians that emigrated to Fiji the progress that they have made is a tribute to their self-reliance and enterprise and reflects great credit on their mother country also but they have arrived at a stage when questions relating to their future require very serious and sympathetic consideration. The status of Indians in Fiji would virtually determine the status of Indians in the Pacific.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS IN MALAYA

As regards Malaya, the fundamental questions affecting the Indians there do not seem to be different from those exercising the minds of the Indians in Fiji. They relate both to the welfare of the labourers and the status of the Indian community. Questions affecting the Indian labourers will soon be discussed between the Standing Committee on Emigration of the Indian Legislature and the Malayan Delegation. I understand that the plantation managers themselves were not in favour of reducing the wages of the labourers but their hands were forced by the absentee proprietors in London. They had to carry out the orders of their Boards of Directors who appear to care only for the dividends realised from the estates. I have also been told that when the Government of India asked for a postponement of the decision in order that the question might be fully discussed the officials, regarding the proposal as an attempt at dictation by the Government of India and resenting its intervention, joined the planters in opposing its suggestion.

EMIGRATION OF LABOUR

The main cause of the present trouble, however, is the excessive emigration to Malaya that took place three or four years ago. It inevitably weakened the position of the labourers and made the planters masters of the situation. It is obvious from this that it is absolutely necessary in the interests of labour that emigration from India should be carefully controlled. This cannot be done so long as officers of another Government are allowed to recruit labour or stimulate its emigration. It is essential, therefore, in my opinion that the Government of India should end the present system as soon as possible and make itself directly responsible for the regulation of emigration. This observation applies not merely to Malaya but also to Ceylon. I have no doubt that the labourers would be happier and the Government of India would be more respected than is the case at present if emigration were controlled by its own officers and not by external agencies.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

The education of children on the rubber estates and the organisation of labour are two other important matters that require the earnest attention both of the Government and the people of India. It is idle to expect that the estate schools will be of a uniformly good standard or will be continuously improved so long as the Government of Malaya does not take them over and bear the responsibility of educating the children of the labourers. The establishment of trade unions is theoretically possible, but there is no trade union law. There is an act known as the Societies Enactment which applies to all societies. It makes the registration of a society in a State whether Federated or Unfederated and also in part its dissolution dependent on the will of the British Resident. Apart from this I understand that the formation of trade unions is regarded with disfavour even in the Straits Settlements. The Government of India should see that Indian labourers who are allowed to emigrate to other countries are not in a worse position in respect of the right of association than in their own country. The Indian labourer must be enabled to feel that he is a free human being.

INDIANS LIVE SEGREGATED

Apart from the absence of trade unions there is another factor which militates against the development of a spirit of independence among the Indian labourers. Unlike the Chinese labourers they live on the estates where they are constantly under the control of the employers and are cut off from the outer world. However good the quarters provided for them may be, they can never feel that they are free in any way to regulate their actions. So long as the present arrangements last it will be a task of extraordinary difficulty to enable them to acquire a sense of freedom and to realise that they can improve the conditions under which they live by co-operation among themselves.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP

There are other questions also which will require consideration, but it must be borne in mind that they cannot be solved satisfactorily independently of the status accorded to the Indian community in general. Questions relating to Indian labour and our national status are closely interlinked. Such questions as the rights of citizenship, employment in Government services and the provision of facilities for obtaining education of all grades may seem to concern the upper classes only, but they have an important bearing on the position of the Indian labourer. So long as the higher class Indian is treated as an unwanted immigrant the labourers who are his countrymen will also suffer from the stigma of inferiority attaching to their country. On the other hand the recognition of the status which the better class Indian is entitled to will have a highly beneficial effect on the Indian labourer and lead to a change in the angle of vision from which questions relating to him are looked at.

Jubbulpore Muslims Criticise Vidya Mandir Scheme

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 3

Bitter comments were made against the Congress in general and Vidyamandir scheme in particular in speeches delivered in the evening by Muslims on the occasion of Muslim League flag hoisting ceremony in the premises of local League office at Jonesgunj. Earlier the Muslims marched in half-mile long procession through the main streets of the city.

Addressing the meeting Maulana Burhanulhaq said that Vidya Mandir scheme was detrimental to the cause of Muslim culture.

FOUR years of costly clinical research has definitely proven that the safe efficient way to fight colds is to gargle at least twice daily with Listerine Antiseptic, full strength.

Repeated tests show that users of Listerine Antiseptic had *fewer* colds, *milder* ones, and got rid of them *faster* than non-garglers.

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TRADE AND FINANCE

Good Demand For Short Term Money

Gold And Silver Quiet

EUROPEAN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT DEPRESS SHARE VALUES

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, Feb. 3.

MONEY

Demand for short-term funds continued to be good during the week, day-to-day loans being placeable at 2-1/2 per cent. except towards week-end when the rate declined to 1-3/4 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India made upto 27th January 1939 records a decline of Rs. 94.45 lacs in the Bank's Investment Portfolio. Under the item of "Advances", Loans are down by Rs. 66.56 lacs, while Cash Credits and Overdrafts, and Bills Discounted and Purchased are up by Rs. 82.82 lacs and Rs. 26.60 lacs respectively. Deposits are down by Rs. 37.57 lacs, but the Cash Holding of the Bank is up by Rs. 16.72 lacs to Rs. 12.31 crores

Applications for three months' Treasury Bills were much smaller than in the preceding week totalled only Rs. 1.09 crores, of which Rs. 1 crores were accepted as an average rate of Rs. 2-10 per cent. per annum as compared with Rs. 2-9-9 per cent. obtained in the preceding week. Intermediates to the extent of Rs. 67.75 lakhs were sold during the week ended 30th January 1939. Maturities amounted to Rs. 3 crores against renewels of Rs. 1 68 crores. Fixed deposit rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. for three months and 1-3/4 per cent. for six months.

GILT-EDGED.

The gilt-edged market fluctuated erratically following political advices from abroad. Earlier in the week, prices declined sharply following the success of the Nationalist party in Spain which was expected to raise serious European problems. Furthermore, Herr Hitler was to make a speech on Monday pending receipt of which, the market remained hesitant. The price of 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper declined from Rs. 97-11 to as low as Rs. 96-4. Following Herr Hitler's speech, however, which was considered as a conciliatory and the truer realisation of the Spanish situation which was considered not to be very grave, the market improved and the quotation for 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper improved at the close to Rs. 97-10. 3-1/2 per cent. India Sterling Stock in the London market likewise dropped down to £88, but towards the close was quoted better at £88-3/4. Other scrips showed similar fall, there being more sellers than buyers. 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan closed at Rs. 98-15, 3 per cent. 1941 bonds at Rs. 101-14 and 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan at Rs. 100-14. 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan, on the other hand, was almost unchanged at Rs. 104-10, whereas 4 per cent. 1943 bonds were offered at Rs. 107-10, 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan at Rs. 110-10 and 4-1/2 per cent. 1955/60 loan at Rs. 117-14. 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan was quoted at Rs. 101-3, 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan at Rs. 104-10, 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan at Rs. 114-15 and 3 per cent. 1963-65 new loan at Rs. 97-10.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady during the week under review, sellers of spot T. T. quoting 1s. 5-29/32d. and buyers 1s. 5-61/64d. No business in connection with export of gold or gold coins was reported, but there was a small showing of merchandise export bills.

Among the foreign exchanges in London, the sterling/dollar cross-rate, after opening at 467.53 cents, kept steady around this level until mid-week, but on improved political sentiment after Herr Hitler's speech on the 30th January, sterling appreciated in terms of the dollar to 468.31 cents. Towards the close, the rate again reacted to the opening level of 467.53 cents. The premium on three months' forward dollars which had widened to 1.68 cents earlier in the week, was quoted at 1.46 cents at the close. The sterling/franc rate, after opening at Frs. 176.96, moved up to Frs. 177.03, closing at Frs. 176.93, while the discount on three months' forward delivery narrowed from Frs. 0.840 at the opening to frs. 0.375 mid-week, closing at frs. 0.530 Opening at 8.67-7/8, the guilder depreciated sharply in terms of sterling to 8.72 on the eve of the German Chancellor's speech to the Reichstag, but firmed up at the close to 8.58-5/8 on bear-covering, while the premium on three months' forward guilders varied between 2.62 cents and 2.25 cents. The sterling-belga rate fluctuated between 27.69 and 27.65 and the sterling/lira rate between 89.00 and 88.85.

GOLD

Movements in the price of gold were in consonance with the fluctuations in the sterling/dollar cross-rate. Spot gold, after opening at Rs. 37-2-6, declined to Rs. 37-1-6, closing a fraction better at Rs. 37-1-9. The only feature of the market was continued large-scale purchases by the Reserve Bank of India, who, according to the market estimate, absorbed approximately 65,000 ounces. Gold for delivery during the February settlement was quoted at six pies over spot at the opening, but the premium declined to three pies at the close. The premium on March settlement gold also narrowed from the opening level of one and half anna to nine pies over spot. The price of the metal in London declined from 148s. 3-1/2d. to 168s. 6d., but closed higher at 148s. 7-1/2d., while the premium on gold over the dollar arbitrage parity was quoted at 1/2d. throughout. Sovereigns locally were quoted nominally at Rs. 23-12 per coin for spot and forward deliveries. Floating stocks of gold are estimated at 50,000 tolas, while arrivals from Upcountry average between 8 and 10,000 tolas a day. The offtake is about unchanged at 1,500 tolas a day. Gold coins valued at Rs. 29,061 were imported during the week, while last week's shipment to London per S. S. "Narkunda" is valued at Rs. 4,93,034. The highest and lowest rates touched during the week were: Rs. 37-2-6 and Rs. 37-1-3 for spot; Rs. 37-3 and Rs. 37-1-6 for February settlement and Rs. 37-4 and Rs. 37-2-3 for March settlement.

SILVER

Opening steady at Rs. 52-6, spot silver soon moved up to Rs. 52-8-6, but declined the same day to Rs. 52-2-6 on quieter advices from London. A rise of 1/4d. in the London price of the metal on Saturday resulted in spot silver being quoted at Rs. 52-7 locally, but the price gradually eased off to Rs. 52-3 at the close. February settlement silver was quoted at a discount of one anna over spot, while the discount on March settlement as compared with February settlement varied between 2 annas 3 pies and 2 annas 9 pies. In London spot silver opened at 19-15/16d. and after an initial rise to 20-3/16d. declined and closed at 19-15-16d. Two months' forward delivery was quoted at a discount varying between 1/4d. and 3/8d. Stocks of silver are estimated at about 2,000 bars, while the offtake is about unchanged at 40 bars a day. Silver coins valued at Rs. 45,729 were imported during the week. The highest and lowest rates recorded during the week were: Rs. 52-8-6 and Rs. 52-2-6 for spot, Rs. 52-7-6 and Rs. 52-1-6 for February settlement and Rs. 52-5-6 and Rs. 51-15-6 for March settlement.

CALCUTTA

The price of hessian for forward delivery slowly but steadily declined from Rs. 8-12 to Rs. 8-10 at the close, while jute shares were characterised by fairly steady conditions although price gains were small. The turnover during the week was moderate

SHARES

European politics dominated the stock markets all over the world and their repercussions were fully felt on the local stock exchange where price movements were erratic and downward

Steel shares were hit hard; Tata Iron & Steel Deferreds declined to Rs. 1110, and after recovering to Rs. 1195, closed lower again at Rs. 1170, whilst Ordinaries suffered a similar fall of about 20 points to Rs. 250, but recovered briskly to Rs. 265, closing at Rs. 257. The fall in the cotton mill group was comparatively less severe; Bombay Dyeings fell down to Rs. 842-8 earlier in the week, but later steadily rose up to Rs. 871-4, closing lower at Rs. 860. Centuries were down to Rs. 226, Central Indias to 220 and Colaba Lands to Rs. 132-8 during the earlier part of the week, but towards the end prices made considerable headway. Centuries closing at Rs. 233, Central Indias at Rs. 224 and Colaba Lands at Rs. 135. Gokaks and Kohinoors which were inclined to be offered at Rs. 133 and Rs. 251 respectively at the beginning of the week, later found good support at gradually hardening rates, the former rising to Rs. 140 and the latter to Rs. 258. In the Electric group, Bombay Trams were fairly steady around Rs. 122. Tata Hydros, on the other hand, after gradually rising up from Rs. 148-8 to Rs. 150, fell briskly to Rs. 147 at the close, whilst Tata Powers suffered a similar fall from Rs. 1272-8 to Rs. 1255 at the end. Bank shares were steady; Bank of Indias ranging between Rs. 147-4 and Rs. 146-8 and Central Banks between Rs. 33 and Rs. 32-14. Imperial Banks, however, ruled easier, Fully Paids declining from Rs. 1540 to as low as Rs. 1527-8 and Partly Paids from Rs. 372-8 to Rs. 367-8. Reserve Banks ruled firm at Rs. 112-4 at the finish. Amongst Railways, Ahmedabad Prantij changed hands at Rs. 957-8 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 742-8. In the miscellaneous bloc, Associated Cements showed a general tendency upwards, the quotation steadily rising up from Rs. 117-12 to Rs. 119-12, closing somewhat lower at Rs. 118, whilst Belapurs ranged between Rs. 179 and Rs. 172 and Bombay Burmas between Rs. 460 and Rs. 444. Scindia Steams were offered at Rs. 17-8 New Indias at Rs. 35-8 at the end.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 2

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
Amr Power and Light Com	9
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	37
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	38
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	57
Columbia Gas and Elec	8
American Tel and Tel	158
Sun Life of Canada	440
Western Union Telg	22 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	34
New York Central	18 3/4
United S Rubber	44
Texas Corporation	44
Union Carbide	84 1/4
Dupont	149
Westinghouse Elec	109
Public Service of N J	34
United States Steel	59 7/8
Bethlehem Steel	68
Republic Steel	21
United S Smelting	54
Anaconda Copper Mining	29 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	51 1/4
Chrysler Motors	75
General Motors	47 1/4
General Electric	40
Curtis Wright	7
Consolidated Oil	8 1/2
Socony Oil	12 3/4
Chase Bank	30 3/4
National City Bank	24 1/4
Brooklyn Manhattam T	12
Youngstown Sheet and Tube	46

Turnover 700,000 shares. Carloadings up 4020 units. Brokers loans down 39 million dollars. Favourable opinion market and would regard weakness occasioned by recurring foreign political crisis as providing opportunities.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Wheat	17,851 cwts.
Linseed	1,298 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	70 cwts.
Gingellyseed	788 cwts.
Poppyseed	126 cwts.
Groundnuts	47,438 cwts.
Castorseed	1,661 cwts.
Rice	45,642 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,438 cwts.
Cottonseed	16,683 cwts.
Gram	1,841 cwts.
Joowar	1,057 cwts.
Maize	47 cwts.
Barley	3,960 cwts.
Bajree	831 cwts.
Indian Sugar	19,823 cwts.

St. George Hospital To Be Closed Down

Establishment May Be Utilised For Private Institution For Europeans

It is understood that the St. George's Hospital will probably close down from the first of April. There is some talk of negotiations being made to convert the hospital into a private institution for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, but in its present form it will cease to exist

St. George's Hospital was built on the ruins of old Fort, where there was once the sea. The foundation stone was laid in February 1889 by His Excellency Lord Reay and the building was completed in December 1892. It cost Rs. 5,78,859 and for over forty years it has catered for Europeans and Anglo-Indians including seamen, employees at mercantile offices, and the poorer class of workers.

As it caters both for paying and non-paying patients its costs are higher than those of hospitals treating only non-paying patients. It is equipped with an operating theatre, x-ray department, laboratory ante-natal clinic and a nursing home. It takes in both male and female patients as well as children.

In 1934 there was a committee appointed to make recommendations regarding the future of the hospital, under the chairmanship of Mr. Winterbotham (now Sir) and assisted by Dr. M.D.D. Gilder. They put forward proposals so that the facilities afforded by the hospital could be more generally availed of without an increased expenditure to Government.

In spite of these useful suggestions the hospital continued to run at a loss and though the European community is trying its best to extend its existence it will very likely close down.

ATTACK ON HALIS THREATENED

Munshi And Surat Collector Asked To Intervene

Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Jt. Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha, has sent the following telegram to the Collector and Dt. Superintendent of Police at Surat and the Mamlatdar of Mandavi:—

"Draw urgent attention to grave situation impending at Tadakeshwar (Mandavi Taluka) where Mr. Pangarkar holding Halis meeting on Sunday February 5. Local landlords threatening to attack meeting, Halis and Kisan Leaders. Request protection meeting and persons."

It will be recalled that the movement for the complete and unconditional emancipation of Halis is going apace in Mandavi Taluka. The Halis of Tadakeshwar too joined the recent Kisan March to Surat and are anxious to liberate themselves. It is at their request that Mr. Pangarkar, Secretary of the Gujarat Kisan Sabha, has decided to hold a meeting at 12 noon on Sunday 5th inst.

It is now learnt from reliable sources that some of the landlords of Tadakeshwar have expressed their determination to assault Kisan leaders and Halis and disturb the projected meeting by violent means.

Mr. Yagnik, has, therefore, wired to the local authorities and appraised them of the situation. He has also sent an urgent letter to the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, in the matter.

Japan's Immigration Scheme

Five Million Japanese To Be Settled In Manchoukuo Within 20 Years

TOKYO, (By Air Mail.)

In line with the plan to settle five million Japanese immigrants in Manchoukuo within the coming twenty years, the sending of one million brides as helpmates of these pioneers is now being planned in Japan by the various circles concerned.

Although 99 per cent. of the immigrants who settled in various parts of Manchoukuo between 1932 and 1935 are married now, 30 per cent. of the fifth immigration group who went to the continent in 1936 and most of those who went in there after 1936 are unmarried, these latter two groups require approximately 4,000 brides. For the seventh group which settled there last year, 5,000 more brides are to be arranged, while about 10,000 are needed for those who will go there this year. The Overseas Affairs Ministry in Japan, in collaboration with local authorities has been conducting training courses for ride in six northern prefectures since the beginning of last year. Also various other organisations have been doing their part.

In collaboration with the Overseas Affairs Ministry the authorities of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry are also planning to open bride training courses as parts of 35 Nomin Dojo (Farmers' Institute) scattered all over Japan. Giving special courses and opening lectures meetings, they are intending to train brides for pioneers in the continent. The Education Ministry, too, is planning to open a short-term training course for brides as a part of various agriculture schools. A fortnight training course for brides and the training of bride trainers are being planned by the Overseas Affairs Ministry to be given in every prefectures in Japan.

BING'S TUNESMITHS WRITE GRID ANTHEM

At the request of Bing Crosby the singing star's mosaic team, John Burke and James Monaco, composed a school song which has been adopted by Gonzaga University, Bing's alma mater.

"Bulldogs of Gonzaga" is the title of the tune that was turned out by the writers of "Pocketful of Dreams" and other hits from "Sing You Sinners." Burke and Monaco have also been signed by Universal to write the music and lyrics for the forthcoming Crosby production. "East Side of Heaven."

The new school song was played by the Gonzaga pep band at their annual game with Loyola and was sung at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel by the Gonzaga quartette during Bing's party for the team and alumni following the game.

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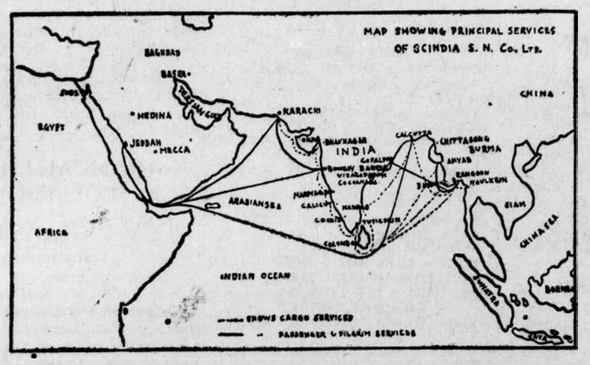

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS UP

Firm Undertone On Stock Exchange

BULLION PRICES STEADY

BOMBAY: FEB. 3

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton received some support, but the quietness of Liverpool checked the enthusiasm. Operators felt hesitant and awaited fresh developments.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

To-day, the activity was curtailed owing to end-of-account considerations but the undertone was satisfactory. Home Industrials were steady to firm.

Gilt-edgeds were subjected to selling pressure. Foreign Bonds ruled irregular.

EXCHANGES

The sterling somewhat eased as there was no support, but the trend was steady.

Franc showed little variation.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, Feb. 3.

Previous closing	7.81
To-day's opening	7.82
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	7.85
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

Previous closing	4.80
To-day's opening	4.79
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	4.78
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 153-0
July August	Rs. 154-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 3.

The New York cotton was moderately active on some support but quietness of Liverpool checked the enterprise with operators generally hesitant pending fresh developments.

The trading in July began at 7.82 i.e. one point higher than the last close Prices advanced on scattered trade buying but thereafter some foreign selling appeared with the rate easing to 7.80.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay, Feb. 3.

To-night, Broach April/May opened at Rs. 152-10 and then advanced to Rs. 152-14. Later, the price again reacted and the market closed at Rs. 152-2.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 3.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.39/8.39) 8.42/8.41
May (8.09/8.08) 8.13/8.13
July (7.79/7.78) 7.82/7.0

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

American March (4.78) 4.78
American May (4.75) 4.74
Egyptian March (6.85) 6.88
Egyptian May (6.82) 6.85

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Feb. 3.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-6 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop February March (£21 5/8 buyers) £22 1/4 paid and value
Dunlop February (£26) £26
Lightning February (£24) £24

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 paid and values) 7 7/8 paid and value
Forward April June (7 7/8 paid and values) 7 15/16 paid and values

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay February March (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 13/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 3/8 paid) £10 7/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£215 1/4 buyers £215 1/2 sellers. Barely steady) £215 1/8 buyers £215 1/4 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 1/4 buyers £14 5/16 sellers. Easier) £14 5/16 buyers £14 3/8 sellers. Quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£48 to £49) £48 1/2 to £49
Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 3.

General Motors (dol 45 7/8) dol 47
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 3/8) dol 29 1/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 58 5/8) dol 59 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol unquoted) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb. 3.

Previous closing	4.67 13/16
To-day's opening	4.67 13/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.67 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 3.

Previous closing	4.67.84
To-day's opening	4.67.81
To-day's closing	4.67.90

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Feb. 3.

Previous closing	176.95
To-day's opening	176.96
To-day's closing	176.95

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 3.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.67.81 and then eased to 4.67.78 on lack of support with the trend thereafter steady.

Franc opened at 176.96 and continued steady with very little variation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.222) 13.220
New York on Bombay (34.97) 34.97
Berlin on Bombay (87) 87
London on Milan (88.95) 88.93
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-7 1/2) £7-8-7 1/2
Silver (19 15/16d) 20d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (1 to 1 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Feb. 3.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Speculators bought and sold. Small offerings. Little bear covering. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 3.

Spot	(19 15/16d) 20d+1/16
Forward	(19 5/8d) 19 11/16d+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 3.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-7 1/2) £7-8-7 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with Mar. at 57. The market was quiet but steady with very little business passing, but the sentiment was rather cheerfull following steadier overseas cables.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Feb. 3.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.69. Prices eased under the weakness of foreign cables which induced the local selling with the rate easing to 0.68 3/4.

WOOL SALES

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Active demand for good selection chiefly of Australian merinos. Gold will to Home and Continent.

Greasy inferior to superior.
Lower (0-7 1/2) 0-8
Higher (1-1 3/4) 1-4 1/4

Scoured inferior to superior
Lower (0-10) 0-11 1/4
Higher (1-6 1/4) 1-11

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

London, Feb. 3.

Silver ready	52	6	6
Silver Maha	52	3	6
Silver Fagan	52	0	6

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	9
Gold Maha	37	1	6
Gold Fagan	37	2	9
Sovereign	23	12	6

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 3.

3 1/2 per cent Government paper was closed at Rs. 97-1 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb. 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £88 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday, January 25, £88 1/4
Thursday, January 26, £88 1/4
Friday, January 27, £88 1/4
Monday, January 30, £88
Tuesday, January 31, £88
Wednesday, Feb. 1, £88
Thursday, February 2, £88 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 3.

4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£96) £95 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£88 1/2) £88 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£114) £113 3/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107) £107
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945/59 (£99 1/4) £99 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£102 3/8) £102 3/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£70 3/8) £70 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98 1/8) £98 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 3/4) £103 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 7/8) £107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97 3/4) £97 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/8) £107 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 3.

London Stock Exchange showed little activity with business being checked by end-of-account considerations.

Giltedged securities came under a slight pressure. Three and half per cent was quoted at £88 1/4 i.e. five shillings lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-9) 15-9
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (56-4 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 3/4
Elec Music Industry (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (25-1 1/2) 25-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-4 1/2) 30-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (59-9) 59-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£18 1/4) £18 1/4

Dunlop Rubber 24-6) 24-6
Unilever Ordinary (33-7 1/2) 33-0
Ford Motors (16-1 1/2) 16-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£40) £40
British American Tobacco Ordinary (93-3) 96-3
Carreas 'A' (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (133-9) 135-0
P. and O. S N. Company Deferred (21-0) 21-0
Distillers (90-6) 90-6
Bredford Dyes (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2
British Celanese (3-6) 3-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-6) 34-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (25-9) 25-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-0) 22-0
Inter Nickels (dol 54 1/2) dol 54 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-3) 16-3
Donaro Tea (35-0) 35-0
Empire of India (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 1/4) £11 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-3) 23-3
Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-4 1/2) 26-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (41-3) 41-10 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-0) 8-6
Rio Tintos (£13) £13
East Rand Proprietors (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 5/8) £15 5/8
Associated Portland Cement (67-6) 68-1 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (86-3) 86-3
Sub Nigel (£11 7/8) £11 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-9
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20-7 1/2) 20-0
Anglo Iranian (89-4 1/2) 88-1 1/2
Burma Oil (83-1 1/2) 82-6
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-4 1/2
Shell Transport (82-6) 81-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£35 7/8) £35 3/ 8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£26 1/4) £26 1/4
London Midland and Ordinary (£12) £11 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/4) £2 5/8
Southern Def (£11 3/8) £11 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£70 1/2) £70 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Far-Eastern And Brazilian Bonds Improve

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

On the Stock Exchange markets were generally quiet, owing to end of account evening up the positions and prices were occasionally easier, though the undertone continued firm.

Giltedged securities after an early advance slipped back, while among foreign bonds, Brazilian and Far-Eastern bonds improved. Industrials generally hardened. Kaffirs were narrowly irregular apart from Western holdings, which were marked down on disappointing development report.

Wall Street opened irregular.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Steel Shares Firm

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

Jutes opened steady after holidays and ruled so throughout the day. A fair volume of transations were also reported. Coals revealed no fresh feature. Teas were rather a dull market.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel Corporation ordy were firm market today due to strong buying support while others remained more or less unaltered.

Govt. Securities were steady. The following are the closing quotations.

Govtfl Securities three per cent new loan (1962/65) 97/13, three and half per cent 97/4, four per cent loan (1943) 107/12 small lot, four and half per cent loan 1955/60) 118/4 small lot. five per cent loan (1945/55) 115/1 small lot, five per cent U.P. loan (1944) 111/6 small lot, three per cent Punjab loan (1952) 99/2 small lot.

Banks:—Allahabad pref 150, Imperial (fully paid) 1549 (conty) 377 small lot. Reserve 113 ex div.

Railway:—Ahmadpur Katwa 91/8.

Cotton:—Basanti Cotton six and quarter per cent pref 10/6.

Coals:—Amalgamated 24/2, Bengal 326, Burrakur pref 138, Central Kurkend 11/12, Dhemo Main 13 small lot, Equitable pref 137, Hurriladih 14/10, Mundulpoor 9, Nazira 8/4, Raneegunge 31/12 odd lot, Talcher 1/1.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 341 small lot pref 159/8, Auckland 186, Batly 186/8 small lot, Barnagore 150, Belvedere 361 small lot, Cheviot 181, Clive 25/8 small odd lot, Empire 26/10, Ft Gloster 507, Ft William 252, Hooghly pref 16/12, Howrah 55/10. Hukumchand ord 6/12, India 307, Kamarhatty 515, National 22/8, New Central 295, Northbrook 35, Nuddea 45/4, Orient 182, Presidency 3/10 Union 361.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn 6, Indian copper 2/1, Dalmia cement ord 9/6 small odd lot, defd 3/1, pref 92 small odd lat, Bengal telephone ord 18/2, Upper Ganges elec 10/14, Hukumchand steel ord 8/1, defd 2/2, Indian iron and steel 29/2, Indian St. Wagon ord 46, Saran Eng. 5/5, Steel Corpn. ord 11/9 pref 94/8, B. I. corpn ord 3 pref 153, Calcutta Safe Deposit 8/6, Madan Theatres anna one, Orient paper pref 86, Bengal bonded warehouse (B) 122, Balrampore 8/12. Carew and Co. 11/8, Raza 12/4.

Teas:—Tezpore pref 11 small lot; Tukvar 10/8.

Debentures:—Five per cent Orient paper mills 100/12.—A. P.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Wheat May	3	8	0
Wheat September	3	7	6
Linseed May	3	4	0
Linseed September	5	6	3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

The Liverpool wheat market closed with March being quoted at 56 7/8d.

APPEAL TO COMPANIES AND FIRMS IN "A" WARD

Messrs. K. F. Nariman, H. R. Pardiwala and Devji Gopalji Thakkar have issued the following appeal to companies and firms in 'A' Ward:—

The ensuing Municipal elections are to be held on Tuesday the 7th instant. That day has been declared a public holiday.

There is likely to be a very keen contest this time as there are five independent candidates against the three candidates put up by the Congress.

You are, therefore, requested to make it a point to come to the polling booth on the Cooperage Maidan on Tuesday and give your support to the Congress candidates.

Remember that every vote will count. Please come, therefore, to the polling booth and do your duty.

TRAMCAR-LORRY COLLISION

Six Persons Sustain Injuries

BOMBAY, Friday.

Lalbag was the scene of a serious collision between a running tram-car and a motor lorry this evening, as a result of which six people sustained injuries and were removed to hospital. Both the vehicles were badly damaged.

The Kalachowkie police are making inquiries.

BOSE'S STATEMENT

(Continued from Page 1).

relenting opposition to Federal scheme. In addition to this, they stand for democratic principles. Leftists will not take the responsibility of creating a split within the Congress. If a split does come, it will come not because of them, but in spite of them.

"Personally, I am definitely of opinion that there is neither reason nor justification for a split within the ranks of the Congress. I, therefore, earnestly hope that there will be no occasion now or in near future for the so-called minority party to non-co-operate with the so-called majority party. I need hardly add that I shall try till the last to avert a split whenever any such likelihood appears before us.

NO CHANGE IN PROGRAMME.

"A certain amount of apprehension has been caused in the minds of many as to the policy which people like myself will follow in future. Let me make it quite clear that there will be no violent break with the past in the Parliamentary or in the extra-Parliamentary sphere. So far as the Parliamentary programme is concerned, we shall only try to implement our election pledges and our Parliamentary programme with greater speed than in the past.

In the extra-Parliamentary sphere, we shall endeavour to rally all our strength and resources for combating Federation and for pushing on towards "Purna Swaraj." And we shall, of course, act in accordance with the principles and policy of the Indian National Congress.

"WILL WIN HIS CONFIDENCE."

"In this connection, I should also like to say that I have on some occasions felt constrained to differ from Mahatma Gandhi on public questions. But I yield to none in my respect for his personality. If I have understood him correctly, he too would like to see people think for themselves even though they may not always agree with him. I do not know what sort of opinion Mahatmaji has of myself. But whatever his view may be, it will always be my aim and object to try and win his confidence for the simple reason that it will be a tragic thing for me if I succeed in winning the confidence of other people but fail to win the confidence of India's Greatest Man." —A.P.

"Goondaism In States"

(Continued from Page 1.)

British Diwan was a member. I have never known such a dishonourable breach of pact signed on behalf of a Chief. I do suggest that the Resident, who should be the custodian of the honour of Chiefs within his jurisdiction, has, in this case, dragged the Thakore Saheb's name in the dust.

"ORGANISED GOONDAISM"

"I repeat the charge of "organised goondaism." The Agency Police are operating in Rajkot. Wires received by the Sardar show that civil resisters are taken to distant places, there stripped naked, beaten and left to their own resources.

"They show further that Red Cross doctors and ambulance parties have been prevented from rendering help to those who were injured by lathi charges in Halenda.

"I call this "organised goondaism." If the charges are denied, there should be an impartial inquiry.

WHITEWASHING COMMUNIQUES

"Let me state the issue clearly. I seek no interference in the affairs of the State. I seek non-interference by the Resident in Rajkot. The Resident is directly responsible for the strained relations between the State and the people. It is the duty of the Paramount Power to see that the solemn pact is fulfilled to the letter and in spirit. If the objection about Muslim and Bhayat representation has any honesty about it, it can be removed.

"I once more appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy to study the question more deeply than he has done. Let not a grave tragedy be enacted while whitewashing communiques are being forged in Delhi Secretariat. This is not a war of words. It is a war in which the people who have hitherto never been to jail nor suffered lathi blows are exposing themselves to all risks.

WORD TO JAIPUR

"As for Jaipur, I have only one word. I do know that the British Prime Minister is one member of the Jaipur State Council. My submission is that he is all in all. He has vowed vengeance against the Praja Mandal and Seth Jamnalalji. And in spite of the forest of words about action in respect of Praja Mandal, I claim that virtually, it is declared illegal. If not, let the authorities leave Seth Jamnalalji free to enter Jaipur and let him and his Mandal educate unmolested the people in the art of responsible government. Let them be punished if they inculcate violence directly or indirectly."—A P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Mauly of 3417 reg tons Capt L Renoto arrived from Genoa via Lebhorn Naples Port Said and Massowa with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Barala of 1899 reg tons Capt G H Johnson arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports with passengers and general cargo

Caltex India s.s. Belinda of 4972 reg tons Capt L Christensen arrived from Bahrein via Karachi with petroleum and kerosene oil cargo.

SAILED

N Y Kaisha's s.s. British Monarch of 3532 reg tons Capt J F Scott sailed for Karachi vit Cutch Kundla with local and same bottom cargo.

M B Kaisha's s.s. Tamagawa Maru of 4801 reg tons Capt S Hara sailed for Karachi via Bedi Bunder with passengers and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Naringa of 4118 reg tons Capt P G Hancock sailed for Bhavnagar with same bottom cargo

P and O S N s.s. Rawalpindi of 9459 reg tons Capt M G Draper sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s Varsova of 1955 reg tons Capt W J Clerke sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalpadma of 2326 reg tons Capt J P Bhandara sailed for Bassein in water ballast.

O S Kaisha's s.s. Rynun Maru of 4052 reg tons Capt K Koga sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo

M M s.s. Steel Engineer of 3450 reg tons Capt P G Shonaham sailed for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon with same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Orna of 4030 reg tons Capt W H Hemming sailed for Calcutta with local cargo

B I S N s.s. Queda of 4760 reg tons Capt W S Williamson sailed for London via Aden with local and same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 3-2-39.

S S Mauly (LT) for Rangoon Calcutta and Madras

S S Ehrenfels (LE) for Kathiawar Karachi and Europe and American Ports

S S Br Duchess (Ag/l(for Abadan

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Feb. 3.

3 Burdwan 2879 Japan 4-2 M M
5 Naringa 4118 Bhavnagar 3-2 M M
7 Circassia 6580 Karachi 4-2 Anchor Line
8 Eldonpark Colachel 10-2 J Mackintosh
9 British Monarch 3532 Karachi 3-2 N Y Kaisha
14 Tannenfels 4833 Hamburg 10-2 L Edwards
15 Queda 4760 Antwerp 3-2 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Rynun Maru 4052 Karachi 3-2 OSK Kaisya
3 Vita 1955 Karachi 4-2 M M
6 Costcappell 348 Tuticorin 4-2 Merchant I N
9 Gazana 3191 Karachi 4-2 M M
10/11 Steel Engineer 3450 Colombo 3-2 M M
12/13 Orna 4030 Calcutta 3-2 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

H Revati 250 Malabar Coast 4-2 Malabar Steamship
K Alipore 3241 N F N F M M
L Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship
Q Jalaputra 3113 N F N F Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathnaves 9-2-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 9-2-39 P and O S N
Dalgoma 15-2-39 M M
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 19-1-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 23-2-39 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Christchurch 6-2-39 K Nixon
Elysia 11-2-39 Anchor Line
City of Mobile 11-2-39 F F Campbell
Hilda 9-2-39 L. Triestino

FROM HAMBURG

Gaasterkerk 19-2-39 L Edwards
Ehrenfels 5-2-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tenerifa 16-2-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Harrison 9-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Hayes 23-2-39 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Carthage 3-2-39 P and O S N
Ryuun Maru 29-1-39 O S Kaisha
Victoria 1-2-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 14-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tamagawa Maru 30-1-39 M B Kaisha
Tango Maru 28-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 13-2-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino
Rajputana 18-2-39 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Barala 2-2-39 M M
Hoegh Silverlight 6-2-39 Volkart Bros
Varela 4-2-39 M M
Caffaro 9-2-39 L Triestino

FROM SYDNEY

Comorin 11-2-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 4-2-39 M M
Tairea 18-2-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalrashmi 3-2-39 Scindia S N
Jaladuta 1-2-39 Scindia S N

FROM BASSEIN

Tanfield 4-2-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Bri Monarch 9-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 9-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Vita 9-2-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Queda 5-2-39 M M
Carthage 4-2-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 25-2-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 18-2-39 P and O S N
Comorin 11-2-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Circassia 10-2-39 Anchor Line
City of Birmingham 4-2-39 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Tannenfels 10-2-39 L Edwards
Marienfels 1-2-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Hayes 25-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres Harrison 11-2-39 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverlight 9-2-39 Volkart Bros

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino
Ryuun Maru 17-2-39 O S Kaisha
Alipore 11-2-39 P and O S N
Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino
Bri Monarch 16-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Hakodate Maru 15-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha

FOR SYDNEY

Strathallan 19-2-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barala 8-2-39 M M
Varela 9-2-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 1-3-39 M M
Karanja 15-2-39 M M

FOR RANGOON

Jalaratna 28-1-39 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-2-39 M M
Mauly 4-2-39 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Vita 11-2-39 M M
Circassia 4-2-39 Anchor Line
Gazana 4-2-39 M M
Hakodate Maru 2-2-30 N Y Kaisha
Bri. Monarch 3-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Eherenfels 9-2-39 L Edwards

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S British Monarch 1-2-39
S S British Dutchess 1-2-39
S S Victoria 1-2-39
S S Burdwan 2-2-39
S S Ryuun Maru 2-2-39
S S Steel Engineer 2-2-39
S S Jalapadma 2-2-39
S S Silver-bush (boats American Cotton) 2-2-39
S S Hakodate Maru (boats American Cotton) 2-2-39
S S Noorjhan (boats) 2-2-39
S S Kalavati 3-2-39
S S Vita 3-2-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, Feb. 3.

S S Carthage for Tripoli: 25 bales cotton grey yarn M A Abdul Razzak; 66 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

For London: 14 bales lamb skins with fur Grindlay; 10 bags isonglass L Dewraj; 13 bales woollen carpet M Mackenzie; 11 bales cotton prints Cox and Kings (Agents); 616 bags myrabollams J Moolchand; 365 bags groundnuts M Mansukhalal; 36 cases bristles B Phillips and Hayley; 110 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India).

For Dunkerk: 95 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Malta: 30 bales cotton grey sheeting G N Musry.

For Famagusta: 12 bales cotton grey sheeting R Shantilal

For Jaffa: 16 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab

S S Circassia for Liverpool: 17 bales wool raw K Esmail; 21 bales cotton twist waste M Narotamdas; 128 bags myrabollams J Moolchand

For Manchester: 58 bales cotton twist waste M Narotamdas; 100 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

IMPORTS

S S Maloja Agent M Mackenzie from London: 385 cases whisky; 60 pkgs auto. parts wheels; 54 cases el machinery.

From Marseilles: 72 dms aniline colours; 100 cases brand; 90 cases vermouth; 50 cases styrad; 73 cases medicines; 267 dms chemicals; 45 cases champagne.

From Port Said: 75 cases grape fruits
From Aden: 46 bales skins.

S S Pres Van Bureu Agent F F Campbell from San Francisco: 879 cases provision drief fruit, honey and fish etc; 100 dms lubg oil; 116 cases pickles; 1496 bxs apples; 69 cases cnd primes; 232 cases grapes; 50 cases preserves.

WILL BOMBAY OBSERVE HARTAL TO-DAY?

Arrest Of Kasturba And Maniben At Rajkot

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement in regard to the arrest of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and Miss Maniben Patel:

The news has been received from Rajkot that Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and Miss Maniben Patel who had gone there to offer Satyagraha were arrested and taken outside the limits of Rajkot towards the Wadhwan camp. We sincerely congratulate Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and Miss Maniben Patel on their arrest. In appreciation of the great example which Mrs. Gandhi and Miss Maniben Patel have set for all of us, we have to earnestly appeal to the Commercial Associations and Business Houses in the City to keep their business closed to-day (Saturday).

The struggle in Rajkot has now taken a serious turn and it is clear that greater sacrifices will have to be made until we achieve the victory. We are confident that the citizens of Bombay who had spontaneously responded to the call of the oppressed people in the States, will consider no sacrifice too great for the attainment of responsible Governments in the Indian States.

There will be a public meeting tomorrow (Sunday) to honour the Satyagrahis. The time and place will be announced later.

Bombay Buys Distant Months In New York

SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING AND LIQUIDATION

Farm Legislative Outlook Restricts Business

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Bombay's buying of distant deliveries offset the effect on the New York cotton Exchange on Thursday of moderate Liverpool. Selling and Southern selling as well as long liquidation. The Farm Legislative outlook is more complicated and is restricting trading.

In view of European political developments, it is difficult to look for increased consumption of American cotton, the problem of which is serious owing to large carryover. Various proposals are made but so far there is no agreement on any one and the administration as a difficult task to solve the problem. Cotton Senators are not able to propose any remedy to be accepted by all and it appears that the Government will not market any cotton from loan nolding. Thus near months are likely to harden but until the final decision is taken prices will not move much on the either side.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened steady. Trade buying of nears readily absorbed scattered commission house liquidation. Textiles and spot markets were moderately active. Finally March liquidation and New Orleans selling appears and the session closed barely steady.

At the opening March was quoted unchanged at 8.39 which was the lowest level and later prices advanced 5 points at 8.44 which was the highest level reached in the afternoon. The market finally closed one point up to 4 points down. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.99c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a restricted business and closed at a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.63c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with March 4.79. There was trade calling which met with light hedging, otherwise operations confined to professionals. Later on there was trade calling and speculative enterprise were lacking. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 5.13d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Giza futures closed 5 to 8 points and Uppers gained 2 to 3 points. The Alexandria market was quiet and Sakels futures closed 16 to 6 points down while Ashmouni futures closed 4 to 5 points up.

FARM POLICY

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., state:—The New York and Liverpool markets have again been affected by rumours and counter-rumours about the future policy of the American Government anent the disposal of the large quantity of cotton now in the Loan. The belief seems to be growing that there can be no change in policy between now and 31st July, which means that cotton can only come back from the Loan during this time should prices advance sufficiently to allow of cotton being redeemed after paying all carrying charges plus a small profit to the pledger. Plans for the next crop are more uncertain. A large section of opinion seems to favour the proposal that the acreage should be cut appreciably below that of last year and that instead of a loan next season the farmer should be presented with some of the cotton out of the Loan. There are many administrative difficulties attached to such a scheme but if it were adopted it would certainly help the market in that it would reduce the total supply of American cotton hanging over the market. There would be more confidence in future values as traders would feel that the American Government were at last trying to rectify the position which has been created by what has been found was a mistaken policy followed in the New Deal. Fluctuations during the past week have been small but the slightly more hopeful feeling about future values has been reflected by the narrowing of the large difference which has existed between Spring and Autumn quotation. It seems probable the market will remain steady with a further narrowing of the above mentioned difference.

BETTER EXPORTS

During the week the local market had a poor tone, but with the wider parity as compared with American cotton, straddle reversing appeared and was encouraged by a somewhat better export demand from both the Far East and Europe. Even the usually despised Broach has been attracting the attention of Exporters, partly owing to its cheapness and partly to the scarcity of good quality C. P. cotton. The increase in the carryover of Indian cotton at the beginning of the season has been counterbalanced by the smaller crop, and with exports running well ahead of last year and likely to continue to do so owing to the more favourable parity, we cannot any longer feel so bearish about Indian cotton. We advise clients to secure profits on the Bombay/American straddle and to cover short sales.

Indian Mills continue to report a poor demand for manufactured goods, but if we have a steadier cotton market, this would probably attract new business as so little buying has been done for a long time. Cotton and cotton goods are undoubtedly cheap.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (11-18 a.m.)	8.44+05
New York March lowest (10 a.m.)	8.39
Liverpool March highest	4.80+03
Liverpool March lowest	4.78+01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market eased on Southern selling and liquidation.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

'Bear discouraging. Think well of buying at present prices May cotton New York because free cotton becoming scarce and immediate prospect release Government holding very doubtful.'

'Washington opinion favours Smith Bill sterilising 1 1/2 and returning 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 million annually to farmers reducing acreage below allotment probably not effective prior to August.'

'Hedge selling October principal feature.. Only small trading.'

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 2

March	8.39
May	8.10+01
July	7.81+01
October	7.42—04
December	7.44—03
January	7.46—02
Middling Spot	8.99

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb 2

March	8.54+01
May	8.21+01
July	7.92+01
Middling Spot	8.63

NEW YORK

New York, Feb 2

11-00 A.M. RANGES—	
March	8.43/8.43
May	8.15/8.14
July	7.84/7.84
NOON CALL—	
March	8.43
May	8.13
July	7.84

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Feb 2

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	3,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	2,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	7,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 2

February	4.80+03
March	4.80+03
April	4.78+02
May	4.76+02
June	4.71+02
July	4.66+02
August	4.63+01
September	4.59+01
October	4.55+02
November	4.55+01
December	4.56+01
January	4.56+01
February	4.57+01
Middling Spot	5.13+06

10-12 a.m. quotations

March	4.79
May	4.75

LONDON SPELTER

London, Feb 2

Spelter Hard (Indian brand) f o b ..... 11 1/2 to 13 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Feb 2

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality Sellers 5 1/8

LINSEED OIL

London, Feb 2

Linseed oil naked London per cwt Feb paid sellers 23/4 1/2

Linseed oil naked London per cwt May Aug sellers 23/1 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb 2

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers 7 7/8

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb 2

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Feb Mar sellers 21/7 1/2

Wheat Barletta Russo Unquoted

Wheat South Australian Feb sellers 23/9

LONDON SEEDS

London, Feb 2

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Feb sellers 10-16-3

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Feb sellers 12-12-6

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Feb sellers 13-1-3

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. Feb March sellers 11-13-9

Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Feb Mar sellers 10-17-6

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

HEDGE CONTROLL RATES

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
February	97	0	0
April	98	0	0
June	98	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
February	107	8	0
April	108	0	0
June	108	4	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
February	143	8	0
April	143	8	0
June	143	8	0
Yarn No. 40s.—			
February	223	0	0
April	223	0	0
June	223	0	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 2

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	71
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	74 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	88 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	70 3/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	98 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	97 3/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	107 7/8
Victory Bonds	107 1/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	9 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	84
National Bank of India	32 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	10

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 3

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 153 for Broach A/M delivery against expected opening at Rs. 153/8. The weak tone of the local share bazar influenced some selling and prices declined to Rs. 152/8. The undertone of the market was quiet.

The Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points with parity on overnight New York and the local market was quietly steady with Broach A/M, quoted at Rs. 152/8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M.	Rs.	152	8 0
Broach J/A		154	2 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra March		139	10 0
Oomra May		139	10 0
F G M G—			
Bengal March		116	2 0
Bengal May		116	8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb. 3.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U. P.	...	125	122	119	116
Punjab	...	125	122	119	116
Rajputana	...	127	124	121	118
Oomra No. 3	148	145	142	139	...
C. P. No. 1	163	160	157	154	...
C. P. No. 2	154	151	148	145	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Bengal Superfine	123/24
Bengal Fine	120/21
Bengal F.G.	117/18
C. P. 1	156/60
C. P. 2	150/51
Arvi	151/52
Amraoti	140/41
Ellichpur	145/46
Berar	141/42
Malkapur	138/40
Khandesh	125/30
Jalna/Sailu	134/36
Burwah/Sanavad	139/41
Khandwa	139/41
Mathia F.G.	110/15
Punjab 4 F.	173/78
Punjab 289F.	201/05
Sindh N. T.	193/200

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	529	30,846	23,496
Central India	6,678	154,073	14,416
Barsi and Nagar	1,607	43,557	60,216
Hyderabad-Gaorani	80	3,951	21,220
Berar	2,949	94,219	125,056
Central Provinces	1,241	24,196	24,902
Total Oomras	13,034	350,842	269,306
Dholera	1,400	91,186	20,072
N.-W. Provinces		1,794	2,085
Rajputana	2,024	4,685	2,921
Sind-Punjab	4,357	219,114	301,923
Broach	2,739	19,542	1,769
Coompta and Dharwar		13,947	9,372
Western-Northern	77	17,497	2,837
Cocoanada		6	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,540	908
American		1,693	98,064
Egyptian, African and Sudan	568	148,706	176,797
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		7	1,170
Total	24,199	900,559	887,236
Arrived by road to 28th Jan. 39		169,114	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 26th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,270	111,937	105,588
Japan and China	200	441,559	143,327
Coast Ports		16,521	31,296
Up-country by Rail		118,651	157,292
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		46,401	46,992
Total	2,470	735,069	484,495

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 2-2-39	3253000	6512000
Receipts Yesterday 2-2-39	3000	15000
Exports to date 2-2-39	2333000	4096000
Stock at Ports 27-1-39	2823000	3231000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-1-39	3288000	2628000
Stock at Liverpool 27-1-39	1066000	1110000
Visible Supply 27-1-39	7320000	7685000
Quantity in sight 27-1-39	7536000	11107000
Quantity out of sight 27-1-39	5851000	6303000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb 2

GIZA—	
Spot	7.37—0
March	6.90+5
May	6.90+8
GIZA NO. 2—	
March	6.98+2
May	7.05+3
July	7.09+3
October	7.11+3
November	7.11+3
January	7.07+3
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.93+3
March	5.79+2
May	5.85+3
July	5.90+3
October	5.85+2
November	5.85+2
January	5.87+2

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb 2

SAKELS—	
March	12.29—16
May	12.36—06
ASHMOUNI—	
February	9.99+5
April	10.17+4
June	10.26+3
October	10.15—0
GIZA—	
March	12.27—5
May	12.47—4
July	12.57—2
November	12.66+02

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 3

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-7 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 2 points down at 176.95. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.67 13/16. London silver prices were unchanged at 19 15/16d. Small speculators bought and sold. The market was quietly steady. Later on there was small Indian inquiry at fixed rates but sellers asked 1/16 over. New York Spot silver was 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 52-10-9 and forward Rs. 51-14-0. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-12-6. The local market was quietly steady with a limited turnover and prices were as under:—

GOLD			
Ready	37	1	3
Maha	37	1	6
Fagan	37	2	0
SILVER			
Ready	52	6	0
Maha	52	4	0
Fagan	52	1	6

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 2

Spot	19 15/16
Forward	19 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 2

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-8-7 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, Feb 2

Copper	£43 3 9
Lead	£14 12 6
Spelter	£13 17 6
Tin	£214 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb. 3.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£43-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	43-5-0
Electrolytic copper	48-10-0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48-8-0

Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb. 2.

March	£10-6-3.
April	£10-7-6.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	27	13	0
Highest	27	13	0
Lowest	27	5	6
Closing	27	6	6
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	27	13	0
Highest	27	13	6
Lowest	27	11	3
Closing	27	12	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	29	0	0
Highest	29	1	6
Lowest	28	14	0
Closing	28	15	3
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	21	8	0
Highest	21	8	0
Lowest	21	5	3
Closing	21	6	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

March	57d.
May	57 1/8d.
March New	53 3/8d.
May New	54 1/8d.
July New	55 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Feb. 2.

May	dol 0.69
July	dol 0.69.
September	dol 0.69 3/4.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Feb 2

March ..... sh. 6 2 1/4d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-6.
Shipment March Rs. 5-11.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-12-9.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-13-3.
Kesar Rs. 15-9.
Saraya Rs. 15-8.
Java Spot F. 6.05.

New York Sugar

New York, Feb. 2.

May	1.87.
July	1.91.
September	1.94.
November	1.97.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, Feb. 2. This week.

	£
Total bullion	127,200,000
Public deposits	12,300,000
(A) Other deposits	145,400,000
Government securities	77,900,000
(B) Other securities	42,700,000
Notes and coin	55,200,000
Notes in circulation	471,900.000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	35.03 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include bankers	108,300,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	21,300,000
Total deposits	157,700,000
Total securities	120,600,000

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 2

T T London on:—

New York	4.67.84
Paris	176.95
Berlin	11.65 3/4
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.70 11/16
Amsterdam	8.68 5/8
Brussels	27.69 1/4
Milan	88.95
Berne	20.72 1/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 3

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	97/8
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan	98/14
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/12
3 per cent 1963/65	97/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/59	104/10
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	117/10
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1943/55	115
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	109/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	180
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129

Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb 3

B C RATES— T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to May

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2
Bank's buying T T 284 1/2
Bank's buying D D 283 3/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,327

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 5/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47 5/8

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.67.81 2nd instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 3rd instant
Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 3rd instant
Shanghai London 0/8 19/64 3rd instant
Java London 8.66 1/2 3rd instant
London Paris 176.95 2nd instant
London Belgium 27.69 1/4 2nd instant
London Switzerland 20.72 1/4 2nd instant
London Berlin 11.65 3/4 2nd instant
London Stockholm 19.40 7/8 2nd instant
London New York 4.67.84 2nd instant
London Amsterdam 8.69 2nd instant
London Italy 88.95 2nd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-7 1/2 1st instant
Gold £7-8-7 1/2 2nd instant
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 1st instant
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 2nd instant
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 1st instant
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 2nd instant
Silver New York Ready 43 1st instant
Silver New York Ready 43 2nd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 2nd instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 2nd instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 2

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	88 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	99 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	114
5 per cent 1942/47	107
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	97 3/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	107 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	44/4 1/2

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb 3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	97/5
4 per cent 1960/70	110/10
5 per cent 1945/55	114/14
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	116
Bank of Hindusthan	31/4
Bank of India	146/8
Central Bank	32/14
Imperial Bank F P	1527/8
Imperial Bank P P	367/8
Indian Overseas Bank	46
Reserve Bank	112/4
Union Bank	5/14
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	396/4
Ambica	261/4
Arun	225
Arvind	1190
Asok	205
Bharatkhand	2300
Bombay Dyeing	862/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	196
Calico	625/10
Central India	223/12
Century	233/2
Colaba	135
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	460
Gokak	135/10
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	220
Khatau Makanji	106/4
Kohinoor	255
Laxmi Cotton	507/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	99/6
Morarji	128/12
Mysore	88/12
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	213/2
Raipur	687/8
Rajnagar	205
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	71/8
Sholapur	3225
Simplex	73/2
Swadeshi	213/2
Vishnu	1187/8
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1375
Tata Hydro Ord	147/3
Tata Power Ord	1255
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	138/2
Ajmer Electrics	12/8
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	145
Bombay Tram	122/8
Surat Electrics	173/12
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	313/12
Associated Cements	118
Belapur	171/14
Bombay Burma New	155/10
Bombay Burma Old	445/10
Bombay Steam	213/12
Bombay Telephone	78/8
Br B Petrol	3/8
Burma Corporation	5/15
Dalmia Cement	10/1
Indian Bleaching	120
Industrial Investment Tr	42
Indian Radio Ord	380
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/1
Indian Iron	29/2
Mysore Sugar	28/6
Port Canning	69
Premier Construction	60
Rohtas Industries	25/8
Scindia Steam	17/8
Shivrajpur	40/8
Tata Oil	40/4
Tata Steel Ordy	261
Tata Steel Defd	1175
JUTES	
Birla Jute	16/12
Howrah	55
Hukumchand	6/8
Kamarhatty	508
Kanknarrah	382
Lawrence	365
Reliance	64

Scattered Selling In Steel Shares

UTTER ABSENCE OF PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT

Cotton And Cement Shares Quiet

BOMBAY, February 3.

Despite Firm Wall Street advices, the local Share Market ruled quiet to-day owing to utter absence of any professional support and as expected prices weakened after steady opening.

The Wall Street Market yesterday advanced and closed firm in the absence of any selling pressure. Speculative activity is however small as operators still remain cautious pending political developments. U. S. Steel shares closed at a rise of dollars 2 1/8 while Anaconda Copper Mining shares improved dol. 7/8.

Before the opening of the Session, there was slightly better feeling in the market and moderate improvement in speculative counters was anticipated as the market was liquidated but much to the surprise of bulls, prices eased off on renewed selling pressure. This goes to indicate that professionals have no inclination to support the market pending Provincial and Central Budgets.

To a great extent this attitude on the part of professional bulls is based on hard facts firstly due to uncertain political situation in Europe and heavy losses sustained by them. This in the face of uncertain factors, there seems no inclination to assume new risks. Thus the present month is likely to be irregular with prices fluctuating widely without any definite tendency.

Moreover local political situation and prospective developments also discourage new ventures and the market is left alone to find out its own level and adjust itself to changed conditions.

In the absence of new business, the market was quiet steady with a fairly large Budly business. Carry-over premiums were moderate and the market was dull.

At the opening Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1205 and gradually sagged to Rs. 1,175 where the market steadied. Prices rallied to Rs. 1185 and at this level there was utter absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Ordinary shares being done at Rs. 263 and Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 860 and Associated Cements at Rs. 117|12. Towards the close there was increased selling and prices again eased off to about the lowest level of the day.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Feb 3.

100 Ahmd. Advance	416	4
200 BOMBAY DYEING	860	0
100 CENTURY	233	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	224	0
100 COLABA	135	0
100 Coorla	95	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn	320	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0	4 6
100 Finlay	110	0
100 GOKAK	136	0
1.000 Hindustan	1.705	0
100 Indore	46	8
100 Khatau	106	8
100 KOHINOOR	255	0
150 Laxmi	507	8
250 Madras United	35	0
100 Morarji	129	0
250 Model	51	8
50 MYSORE	89	0
200 NEW GREAT	213	0
100 Oosmanshahi	40	0
100 PHOENIX	223	0
25 Sassoon Silk	71	8
1.000 Sholapur	3225	0
50 SIMPLEX	73	0
100 SWADESHI	213	0
100 Swan	102	8
500 Vishnu	1,187	8
1.000 Westerns	860	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	116	0
25-50 Central	32	14
500 Imperial	1527	8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	367	8
50-100 India	146	8
100 Reserve Bank	112	4
5 Unions	5-14	
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	118	0
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	685	0
15-100 Jupiter	12	13
20 Mercantile	52	8
15-100 New India	35	8
200 Oriental	4240	0
10-50 Vulcan	7	4
ELECTRIC		
100 Ah. Old	138	2
1000 ANDHRA	1375	0
10 Ajmer	11	14
50 Bombay Tram	122	8
100 Bombay Suburban	145	4
10 Broach	9	12
100 Karachi	190	0
100 Poona	170	10
100 Surat	180	0
700 TATA HYDRO	147	0
1000 TATA POWERS	1255	0
RAILWAYS		
100 Ahmedabad Prantij	955	0
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dn. Baramati	103	12
100 Gujarat	98	0
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0
100 Pachora Jamner	95	0
100 Sara Serajganj	104	0
500 Tapti Valley	742	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 3

Bombay Dyeing (862/8) 867 857 862 860 861 860
Century (233/8) 235 233 232 233
Central India (226) 227 225 224
Kohinoor (257/8) 260 256 257 255 256 255
New Great (214) 214 213
Simplex (74/12) 75 73/8 73
Swadeshi (214) 216 214/8 213
Associated Cement (119) 119 118/4 117/12 117/8 118
Andhra (1380) 1370 1375
Tram Ord (122/8) 122/8
Tata Hydro (150) 150 147
Tata Power (1262/8) 1265 1260 1255
T Steel Defd (1185) 1205 1182 1190 1170 1182 1180 1190 1167 1170
T Steel Ord (264) 267 262 263 261 263 260/8 263 259 257
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155/8) 155/8 155
Bellapur (174/8) 175/8 172
B Steam (214) 214
B Burma (455) 458 454 455 448 447 446

MININGS

9 Burma Corp.	5	15
8sh. Indian Copper	2	1
10 Indian Iron and Steel	29	2
10 Shivrajpur	40	8
70 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1170	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	257	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	314	0
10 Air Services	9	4
60 BELAPUR SUGAR	172	0
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	840	0
150 BOMBAY STEAM	214	0
125 B. BURMA	446	0
50 Bombay Conty.	155	10
8sh. B. Petrol	3	8 6
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	78	8
100 In. BLEACHING	120	0
50 Ind Invest Trust	42	0
100 I. Radio Defd	390	0
100 I. Radio Ord.	380	0
100 Port Canning	68	4
20 Premier Con.	61	0
15 Scindia	17	8
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	40	4
PREFERENCE		
5 1|2 Amalgmad (T. F.)	106	0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1.495	0
6 p. c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	74	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	558	12
6½ p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	108	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	147	8
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1575	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	208	8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155	0
7 p.c Vishnu	717	8
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	102	9
6 p.c Andhra Valley	105	8
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	51	14
7- p.c. Sholapur	80	8
6 p.c Tata Hydro	108	0

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

Reserve Bank Rate

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at three per cent. per annum.—A. P.

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ZAVERI BAZAAR,
Opp. Mulji Jetha Market
Bombay 2.
Tel. No. 27396.
Telegram: Joshi Lodge.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1939

Driven 350 Miles Whole Night

Bajaj Left At Muttra Station At 8-45 A.M.

BENT ON RETURNING TO JAIPUR WITHOUT PREVIOUS NOTICE

AGRA, Feb. 2.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj reaching Agra from Muttra where he was brought by the Jaipur authorities issued the following statement:

"On arrival at Jaipur Mr. Young, I. G. P. who was waiting there with Mr. Brown, Superintendent G. R. P., Ajmer, informed me that the State car was kept ready for me and being told that a friend's car was waiting for me, Mr. Young pleaded that his was a friendly offer which should be accepted. I thankfully declined Mr. Young's offer who then informed me that I was under arrest. I objected of my being arrested within Government Railway jurisdiction, but Mr. Young told me that he had procured necessary authority. I therefore took leave of the vast gathering which had assembled at the station in spite of my previous appeal to desist making any demonstration. I got into the State car with Rai Bahadur Dewanchand Dig.

After nearly a hundred miles journey by car I found myself at Sawai Madhopur where Dig informed me that he had orders to release me if I could assure him that I would leave the Jaipur State territories.

I said there was no question of my going away as I had deliberately gone to Jaipur to defy the ban imposed on my entry into the State. On this I had again to get ready for another motor drive. A journey of another hundred miles or so took me to a decent room at a secluded place called Mohanpura or Bhavanipura near Sheodaspura station.

Here I was definitely informed I had reached my destination and that I won't be required to shift any more, but after a short interval I had to get ready for a third time.

Night was thus over and in the morning I found I was in the vicinity of Muttra where I was informed of the Jaipur authorities plan to leave me there. As soon as I knew I was being taken to Muttra I objected to my secret transportation into British Indian territory against my will but was informed by Dig that he was acting according to orders from higher authorities.

About 8-45 in the morning I was left at Muttra station. Dig further requested me not to return to Jaipur in the near future and to give authorities time to reconsider the matter. I expressed my inability to give any assurance of the kind and told Dig that if there was anything the Jaipur Government could write to me during this sleepless night of motor adventure involving about 350 miles or more in which I didn't know anything about the destinations to which I was being taken, I had the satisfaction of receiving courteous treatment at the hands of police officers who accompanied me.

I am not inclined to comment on these changing plans of the Jaipur Government but I do feel they have displayed wonderful capacity for vacillation and puerility. To the people of Jaipur I can only convey my heartfelt gratitude for their rousing reception. I could not have expected greater affection for me and the Praja Mandal people have to remember that Praja Mandal's fight is on and that I would return to Jaipur at my earliest convenience and this time I need not give any previous notice to the Jaipur Government.

Seth Jamnalal is staying with Mr. Chandradhar Johori, Drummond Road, Agra. Messrs. Harilal Shashtri, Harishchandra Sharma and Radhakishan Bajaj, nephew of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj are now here. The former two are leaving for Jaipur shortly. The aforenamed gentlemen are members of the War Council of the Jaipur State Praja Mandal whose head office is established at Agra for the purpose of directing the movement.

A public meeting will be held here to-morrow evening in which Seth Jamnalal Bajaj will be participating. Interviewed, Mr. Bajaj stated that he was waiting the Jaipur Government's reply regarding reconsideration in the matter.—A. P.

EUROPEAN MAULED BY LEOPARD

JALPAIGURI, Feb. 3

Mr. A. V. Pullan, of the Kartick Tea State, was badly mauled by a leopard while out shooting. He was removed to the general Hospital where his injuries were found to be so serious as to necessitate the amputation of an arm.

It appears that Mr. Pullan lost his balance and fell from his elephant after firing a shot at the leopard, which immediately attacked him as he lay on the ground.—A. P.

By-Elections In Travancore

Fifteen Seats Vacant: Occupants In Jail

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 3.

The seats of fifteen members of the Travancore Legislative Assembly and four members of the Sri Chitra State Council who had been sentenced to imprisonment for six months or more by criminal courts for offences connected with the recent State Congress agitation in Travancore have been declared vacant.

The members thus disqualified include Mr. Pattom A. Thanupillai, President of the State Congress. The Government notification states that these members were convicted by criminal courts and sentenced to imprisonment for periods of six months' or more. The electoral rules provide that if the disqualification has not been removed, fresh election must be held.—A. P.

DETAILS OF THE RIOT

DERA ISMAIL KHAN Feb. 3.

Details of the Hindu-Muslim riot that occurred here yesterday show that so far eight burnt unidentified corpses have been recovered. In all 21 persons have been wounded, five of them being Hindus and the rest Muslims.

One hundred and seven shops, mostly owned by Hindus, have been completely burnt down, involving very heavy loss. The worst scene of incendiarism was the Bhatia Bazar.

Military has been drafted from Manzai Cantonment. The Military with the Frontier Constabulary and the Police are patrolling the area. Curfew order has been declared. The situation now is stated to be sufficiently under control.—United Press.

N. W. F. P. PREMIER RUSHES TO RIOT SCENE

Worst Scenes Of Incendiarism In Bhatia Bazar

PESHAWAR, Feb. 3.

The Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier, took the earliest opportunity to be present on the scene of yesterday's communal clash at Dera Ismail Khan, by flying to the spot early this morning by the Royal Air Forces 'Plane. The 'plane which punctually took off at 9 a.m. also carried the Hon. Dewan Bhanjuram Gandhi, Finance Minister, the Hon. Khan Abbas Khan, Minister for Industries, and the Inspector-General of Police.

Although further details of the trouble are not available, official circles here believe the situation is well under control.

Rai Bahadur Meherchand Khanna, Leader of the Hindu Sikh Nationalist Party, also left for Dera Ismail Khan this morning in response to urgent telegrams.—United Press.

Jawaharlal On Position Of Congress President

In Case Of Contested Election, Issues Have To Be Voted Upon

SANTINIKETAN, Feb. 3.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had an informal conference last evening with students of Santiniketan on various topics of current interest.

Asked about Gandhiji's statement on the Congress Presidential election he said that it would be improper for him to say anything about the future developments in the Congress at this stage. What Gandhiji had suggested was not new. He had made the suggestion under somewhat different circumstances some months back.

The position of the Congress President was peculiar. A variety of causes may influence his election. If, however, there is a contest and some definite programme or policy is at issue, then the election may be said to decide in favour of the particular policy. But usually even in case of a contest the issues have to be voted upon and the Congress decision is therefore obviously the final decision.

There are many tendencies, he added, in the Congress to-day. But it is difficult, he declared, to draw any hard and fast line between the two Parties. A great mass of Congressmen belong to no specific party although they may incline towards one. Obviously it is desirable for all of us to pull together. But at the same time it may often be desirable for a homogeneous executive to be constituted as otherwise effective work would become difficult.—United Press.

Mr. Thimma Reddy's Protest Against Karnatak Congress

BANGALORE, Feb. 2.

Mr. N. C. Thimma Reddy, of the Mysore Congress, has written a letter to the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee intimating that he has resigned his membership of the All-India Congress Committee to which he was recently elected as a protest against "the unfair methods" adopted by the majority of Congressmen in the election of the President of the Indian National Congress at Dharwar.—A. P.

Ranga On Gandhiji's Statement

Leaving Congress Would Be Unpatriotic

NEW DELHI, February 2.

"I am disappointed at Mahatma Gandhi's reaction", says Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central) and General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, in a Press statement on the Congress Presidential election.

"I think", continues Prof. Ranga, "it will be an unpatriotic thing if the rightists leave the Congress or withhold their co-operation with other Congressmen. I hope they will remember that they owe it to the nation and the Congress that just as all the leftists have been content all these years to loyally carry out the dictates of the Congress headed by the rightists, so also they should try to subdue their disappointment at this defeat and continue to serve the Congress from within."

TRIBUTE TO SUFFERINGS OF SUBHAS

Dr. P. N. Bannerjee, M.L.A. (Central), in the course of a statement on the Congress Presidential election says:—

"The Presidential election is a tribute to the suffering and sacrifice of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose as well as a protest against the attitude of some members of the Congress Working Committee. It is also a recognition of the peculiarly difficult position in which Bengal has been placed since the inauguration of the new reforms.

"I am glad to note that Subhas Babu has emphasised the need of preserving the unity of the Congress and I hope this will also be the attitude of those who differ from him. Any split in the Congress camp at this juncture will be disastrous to the interests of the country and should be avoided by all means."—United Press.

Dr. Kabbur Repudiates Allegations

DHARWAR, Feb. 3.

In a statement to the press Dr. Kabbur of Dharwar repudiates the allegations made in a statement submitted to the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee by certain members of the Committee on January 29. He characterises it as mischievous to suggest that Congressmen other than the signatories tried to grab power and followed anti-Congress ways.—A. P.

Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at three per cent. per annum.

Bombay Assembly

TENANCY BILL TO BE TAKEN UP TO-DAY

Assembly Regrets Mr. B. K. Thakore's Death

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS' DUTY TO ENCOURAGE MAHARS TO TAKE WATER FROM PUBLIC WELLS

With two more measures on Government "docket", the Bombay Legislative Assembly, commencing its fourth session, the budget session, will take up consideration, to-day, of the Bill to provide for the protection of tenants in the Province of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the speaker, was in the chair.

A meandering discussion on the fixing of business hours in the Assembly for the current session, in which some of the members of the Opposition aired different views, seeking individual or party conveniences, was suddenly brought to an end by the speaker who humourously remarked "let us first consider to-morrow's programme".

Question-time occupied the major portion of the day's sitting.

The session, however commenced with a mournful note. The members mourned the death of one of their esteemed colleagues, Mr. Balvantrai Thakore.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, in a feeling speech referred to the qualities of head and heart of the late Mr. Thakore. He was a distinguished journalist, and educationist and a sincere patriot. His death was a great loss to the province.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, in associating himself with the sentiments remarked that Mr. Thakore's pointed and useful observations on education were of great value. Though a party man, the late Mr. Thakore was free from party bias.

Mr. Bramble, Mr. Bole, and Mr. Wagh also spoke and the condolence resolution was passed all standing.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

Mr. D. G. Jadhav (East Khandesh East): Will the Honourable Minister for Home Department be pleased to state—

(a) how many political prisoners have been released from jail since 19th July 1937;

(b) how many of them were sentenced for terms of more than two years and less than twenty years;

(c) how many political prisoners still remained to be released on the 15th of March 1938;

(d) whether the sentences of any of the non-political prisoners were suspended; and if so, in how many cases;

(e) what are the names of the non-political prisoners whose sentences were suspended and what were the offences committed by them;

(f) whether the sentences of any of the non-political prisoners were remitted in any case and if so, in how many cases;

(g) what are the names of the non-political prisoners whose sentences were remitted?

The Honourable Mr. K. M. MUNSHI: (a) Eleven.

(b) Four were sentenced for terms of more than two years and less than twenty years and the rest to transportation for life.

(c) Two, but both of them were released subsequently, one on the 20th March 1938 and the other on the 29th June 1938.

(d) Yes, in three cases.

(e) (1) Kaliandas Parbhudas Mody.

(2) Jadavji Premji Gandhi.

(3) Dhirajlal Panachand Shah.

No. (1) was convicted under section 408, Indian Penal Code, (criminal breach of trust), and Nos. (2) and (3) were convicted under sections 4 (a) and 4 (b) of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act (keeping a common gaming house).

The reason for the suspension of the sentence passed on No. (1) was the serious illness of his father, while the sentences of Nos. (2) and (3) were suspended on the ground that besides immovable property, they had extensive business as commission agents in gold, silver, cotton, seeds and other commodities at several places, the adjustment of which required time and was necessary to prevent, as they feared, irreparable loss and damage to them.

Mr. Munshi, replying to supplementary questions defined political offence. Political offence, he asserted was political offence and that it was not a term of art.

The Home Minister then gave the names of 56 persons classified as non-political prisoners whose sentences had been remitted.

ASSAULT ON MAHARS?

Asked by Mr. D. G. Jadhav whether Government were aware of a case of assault of a Mahar in the village of Amalner on April 10, 1938 because he drew water from the common well, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, stated that from the inquiry made by the Mamlatdar of Amalner, it transpired that the man was not beaten, although the man concerned and his father made statements alleging the incident.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Kher stated that as a result of the incident, there was a boycott, according to the statement of the Mahars and the boycott lasted only for one day. The vil-

(continued on page 11 col. 2)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE HAND OF POWER*

COME ON! IT'S A FIRE!
IF TH' OTHER HOUSES CATCH, THE WHOLE VILLAGE WILL E'EN GO UP IN FLAMES!
NO USE TRYING TO SAVE IT! WORK ON THIS SIDE --- OR THE NEXT HOUSE WILL CATCH FIRE, TOO!
YE'VE GOT TO DO SOMETHIN', SIRRR! THE WEE TYKE ------ HE'S STILL INSIDE!
11-3
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Edited by R. K. PRABHU, (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.